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## *Two Relic-holders from Altars in the Nave of Rievaulx Abbey, Yorkshire*

By C. R. PEERS, M.A., Secretary.

[Read 21st April 1921]

THE Cistercian Abbey of Rievaulx owes its foundation to a mission from Clairvaux, sent to England under the direction of St. Bernard in 1131. Waverley Abbey in Surrey, and Tintern in Monmouthshire, daughter houses of L'Aumône, were already in existence, having been founded in 1128 and 1131, the first Cistercian houses in England. A beginning having thus been made in the South, it was no doubt a matter of policy that the order should be planted in the North also, and Rievaulx came into existence, the first of that splendid company of Yorkshire Cistercian houses which numbers Byland, Fountains, Jervaulx, Kirkstall, and Roche among its members. A benefactor was found in Walter le Spech or l'Espech, who gave in his charter of foundation nine carucates of land in Griff and Tilstone, and with this endowment the monastery was started, receiving no considerable increase of revenue till 1145, when the founder added Bilsdale to their lands. In spite of this Rievaulx must have grown quickly, for colonies went from it to inaugurate new monasteries at Melrose in 1136, Warden in the same year, Dundrennan in 1142, and Revesby in 1143. But a grant of a site at Rushen, given by Olaf, King of Man, could not be accepted for lack of any one to send to take possession.

Although a cartulary of Rievaulx is extant, and has been printed, no record of the construction of its buildings has come down to us, except in the details of the buildings themselves. The place is

typically Cistercian, a place far removed from men, as the Statutes direct, and even now none too easy of access. The narrow dale in which the Rye flows runs north-west and south-east, and when the abbey was founded, the river ran on the east side of the valley—not as now on the west—leaving only a narrow and cramped site for the buildings at the foot of the steeply rising eastern slopes. The valley floor, moreover, such as it was, was doubtless marshy, and so it came about that the church was not set out on a line east and west, but nearly north and south, with the conventual buildings on what in a normal case would be the south side, but at Rievaulx the west. In describing them, however, the extant documents ignore this irregularity, speaking of the east end of the church, etc., and it will be convenient to continue the practice here. It appears that the first building to be set up in a permanent form was the church, and of this great part of the transepts and the lower parts of the nave piers and walls remain. It can claim to be the earliest large Cistercian church in Great Britain, the small aisleless churches at Waverley and Tintern, represented by little but foundations, being in a class by themselves. Till last year the nave was 10 ft. deep in fallen masonry and soil, but is now cleared from end to end, and proves to have been of nine bays, with plain piers 4 ft. 10 in. square, their inner angles splayed off at 5 ft. from the floor, and carrying pointed arches round which the spay is continued. Each bay of the aisle was covered with a pointed barrel vault running at right angles to the axis of the nave, and springing from plain round-headed transverse arches across the aisle. The whole may be compared with the nave of Fountains Abbey, especially as regards the aisle vaults, but is much plainer in every way and presumably earlier. If the date assigned to the work at Fountains, before the fire of 1147, is right, then the first church at Rievaulx should belong to the earliest years of the abbey's existence, and can hardly date after 1140. The buildings round the cloister are not yet fully cleared, but it is possible to deduce that the present chapter-house replaced an earlier one about 1150–60, that the dorter (dormitory) range and reredorter date from 1160 to 1180, and that an original east and west frater (refectory) was replaced early in the thirteenth century by the splendid north and south frater which still exists. The cloister was built in the last quarter of the twelfth century, and the western range, which is curiously small in comparison with the other buildings, is of the same time. The infirmary hall is also of the end of this century, and is an early example of its kind: this being usually, it would seem, the last of the monastic buildings to be built in permanent form.

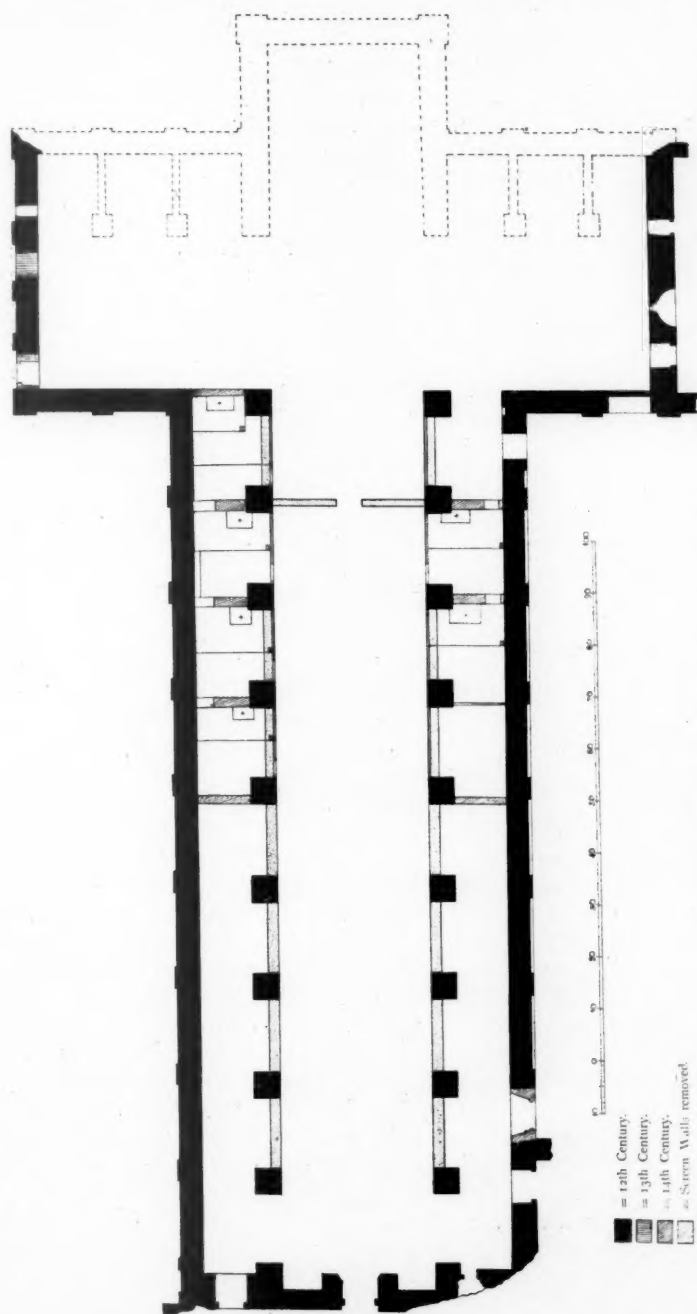


FIG. 1. Rievaulx Abbey: plan of first church, showing 14th century alterations in nave.

The clearing of the nave has brought to light the remains of the arrangement of screens, chapels, and altars which existed at the Suppression, and is described in the inventory then taken, now at Belvoir Castle. It is printed in vol. lxxxiii of the Surtees Society's publications, pp. 334-43. This shows that there were four chapels in the north aisle of the nave and two in the south, and the records of their fittings are as follow :—

The body of the church . . . The perclose overthwart the body

The north isle iij chapells: In one chapell: a table above hit paynted: ij parclose of the same chapell: In the 2 chapell: a table of wood carvyd without imagys: a table above hit paynted and gyldyd: a parclose of the same chapell. In the 3 chapell: one altar with imagery of stone: a parclose to the same chapell. In the 4 chapell: a table of alabaster: an image of our Lady: an image of Mary Magdalen gyldyd: a parclose of the same chapell.

The south ile  
Sold to Mr.  
Robert Con-  
stable.

{ ij chapells: In one: a table carvyd without imagys :  
a sele of waynscote: a great image of our Lady  
gyldyd: a great image of Seynt John gylded; iij  
parcloses of the same chapell.  
In the other: a tymber table carved with the  
imagys of the Trinite, Ower Lady, Saynt Margaret :  
a parclose of the same chapell.

I give below my reasons for concluding that this scheme belongs to the rearrangement which followed the disappearance of the special class of *conversi* or lay brothers which was so marked a feature of the Cistercian order. In the statutes drawn up early in the twelfth century their rules and regulations are set forth in detail. Equally with the monks, they were men under vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, and they observed the same routine when in the monastery, with certain differences, having their own dorter, frater, and chapter-house, and their own quire, which was in the western part of the church, the monks' quire being in the eastern. They could never become monks, and were illiterate; by statute they were not allowed to have books or to learn anything except the *Pater, Credo*, etc., and these by heart and not from a book. They were the craftsmen of the house and managed the granges and the small external affairs, working as tailors, bakers, weavers, skinners, smiths, shepherds, and so on. At their institution in the twelfth century they supplied a want very real in a society where illiteracy was common; many men desiring to enter the monastic life were prevented by their inability to take their part in the services in church, and for these the system of the *conversi* provided what



was needed. As time went on illiteracy became less general, and with the gradual weakening of the monastic impulse, which is so much in evidence from the second half of the thirteenth century onwards, the *conversi* became fewer and fewer, till they came to an end in the latter part of the fourteenth century.

A familiar feature in the planning of Cistercian churches is the separation of the aisles from the main span by masonry walls, to enclose the quires of monks and lay brothers. These walls may be either built with the structure of the church and bonded to the piers of the arcades, or added afterwards. At Fountains they are built separately from the nave piers, but the moulded pier-bases stop against them, showing that they were designed so from the first. At Rievaulx the plinths of the piers are of the same section on all four sides, and the screen walls would have left no trace of their existence if it had not been that after they were added the piers were whitewashed, the surface against which the walls abutted of course remaining untouched. This white-wash was no doubt part of the original finish, and demonstrates that screen walls existed in the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth bays of the nave. Their absence from the second bay shows that this must have been the position of the twelfth-century retroquire, with the pulpitum on the east; the piers against which it was set being cut away for bonding. At some time after the enlargement of the church in the thirteenth century the pulpitum was moved eastward and set between the eastern piers of the tower, and here it remained till the Suppression, appearing in the inventory quoted above as the roodloft in the chancel. There were, at this date at least, no screens enclosing chapels to the west of it, such as are shown on the plans of Fountains, Kirkstall, and Jervaulx, but the site of the original twelfth-century pulpitum was occupied by a wooden screen standing on a stone base, noted in the inventory as 'the parclose overthwart the body'. This screen had a doorway in the middle, and therefore could not have been a roodscreen: it marked the western limit of the part of the church used for the monastic services, the nave having become, as at Fountains, an unoccupied area, except for some timber lofts at the west end. If any other altars than those now found existed, they have left no trace. The inventory, however, is concerned with movable fittings, and only mentions altars in connexion with them; so that if the rood altar had no tables or images—or if they had been already removed—there would be no need to mention it. For the same reason two altars west of the pulpitum may have still existed, without being noticed in the inventory. Some of

the fittings had certainly been taken out of the church before this time, as is shown by the mention in the inventory of 'imagys and tables gyldyd that came out of the church', in the chambers at the south end of the hall. It must also be remembered that the tower over the crossing had fallen a few years before, and the chapels and altars under the tower may well have been destroyed at the time of the fall.

The precise date at which the pulpitum and monks' quire were moved eastward is not certain. It may have taken place at the completion of the thirteenth-century enlargement of the eastern parts of the church. But the equally spacious enlargement of Fountains in the same century had no such result, the monks' quire remaining in its original position to the end. It is possible that the whole rearrangement took place at one time, in the second half of the fourteenth century, when the lay brothers ceased to exist, and with them the need for a second quire in the nave. The stone base of the screen between the second pair of piers in the nave is of this date or later: the cross walls in the aisles, and the altars, give no certain indication of date. To the late fourteenth century, however, belong the making of a doorway into the church from the west walk of the cloister, where no doorway previously existed, and a curious alteration of the original doorway from the east walk of the cloister, by which the wooden doors were moved from their normal position on the south side next the cloister and rehung on the north side of the wall next the church. The fine 'holy water stone of marbyll' just east of the door dates from the same time. One more alteration may be noted, namely, the insertion in the west face of the north-west pier of the tower of a moulded base-stone, on which must have rested a shaft carrying a corbel or niche for an image.

With the removal of the monks' quire from the nave, no part of the nave aisles would be needed for processions. The arrangement of the altars in the chapels shows, moreover, that at the time of their building the blocking walls in the bays of the nave arcades had also been removed, and this could hardly have taken place before the lay brothers' quire had ceased to exist. Wooden screens took their places, as the inventory states, and the chases in the plinths of the piers remain to show where they stood. The nave was paved with glazed tiles, which were taken up at the Suppression, and only a few now remain. All the screens and carved tables in wood, stone, and alabaster, with the images, were taken away, as was the glass and metal work of the windows and the lead and timber of the roofs. The stonework, except that of the west window, which was a recent insertion, was left in

position, and must have been stolen piecemeal or allowed to fall down. It is probable that the plundered ruins of the nave did not stand for many years before they finally collapsed, as the plaster on the recently uncovered walls and piers was found in fairly perfect condition, showing traces of colour in places. Some blocks of wrought stone, fresh and unweathered, and evidently of quite recent working at the Suppression, were laid in order against the wall of the north aisle, ready for a removal which never took place; and at the west end of the nave four of the great pigs of lead into which the roofing of the buildings had been melted down, had been hidden by falling masonry from the agents of the king. The stone altars in the chapels, which could easily have been removed, were in several cases nearly perfect. The two with which this paper is mainly concerned are the second and fourth in the north aisle. They are complete, except that the slab of the fourth altar is damaged at one corner, while in the second altar about half the slab is missing. They are built in courses of squared masonry, originally covered with a thin coat of plaster, and in the middle of the top course in each altar, just below the slab, a stone notably smaller than the rest is to be seen.

These stones proved to be less than 3 in. thick, and served as the front side of a small plastered recess in the body of the altar, to which the mensa or altar slab formed the cover. In each recess stood a cylindrical box of lead; and both boxes are here illustrated (fig. 2), but before I describe them further it is necessary to summarize the development of the ceremony in which they played a part some five centuries ago.

The history of altar-relics is a long one, with its origin in pre-Christian times. The direct ancestor of the Christian saint is the pagan hero, whose cult centred round his supposed or actual grave, where he was held to be present in a special manner, able to receive the gifts and marks of honour offered to him, to accept prayers, and to help those who went to him for succour. The spot in which he was buried was a holy place. In many instances there was raised upon it a sacred building dedicated to him, a chapel or sometimes a temple. Above the grave or close to it stood the altar upon which yearly offerings were made on his feast day, and in some rare cases daily offerings, according to the impulse of individual worshippers.

The offerings were of the same kind as those by means of which the gods of the lower world and the dead were honoured. Meals were also held, as in the ordinary cults of the dead, at the graves of heroes.

In the same manner the grave of the Christian hero, the

martyr, was the meeting place of the community. His festival day was celebrated by bringing gifts to the tomb, and by the holding of the Sacred Meal there. The table at which the meal was held was essentially the altar, and the celebration of this Meal was the most effective means by which to remain in immediate communion with the martyrs, who were present in spirit. The Lord's Supper had taken the place of those funeral meals which the heathen were accustomed to hold in honour of the dead. It was celebrated, if not actually at the coffin of the dead, at any rate over his grave, and incorporated many of the ideas which the heathen had associated with their feasts of the dead. The importance of the altar for the cult of martyrs is shown very clearly by the fact that such graves as were regarded as too doubtful or too unimportant to be marked by a church or by a simple chapel, were indicated by an altar erected above them. An altar was essential wherever there was a question of honouring a martyr. For these reasons the relics of the martyr could be placed in no other part of the church than that in which the community celebrated their Meal.

The development of this practice soon brought it about that relics became essential for altars, and already at the beginning of the fifth century the fifth Council of Carthage decided that no altar was to be retained unless it contained relics. The further development that no church was to be hallowed without relics followed naturally from this. But as more and more churches were built, the provision of relics became increasingly difficult, and the possibility of consecration without them had to be faced. Three pieces of the Host were allowed to be used instead, but the practice was never generally approved, and the Pontifical of St. Dunstan (tenth century) contemplates the consecration of altars without relics, when it is impossible to procure any.

The position of relics in an altar depends on the form of the altar. There are two main forms, one in which the slab is carried on pillars, which may be called the table-altar; the other in which the slab rests on a block of masonry, which may be called the tomb-altar. In the latter the relics are normally built into the masonry block, or stipes, the body of the altar; in the former they are either let into a sinking in the mensa or slab, or sometimes inserted in the pillars. The recess or sinking containing the relics is called the sepulchrum, confessio, or confessio. It is closed by a slab or plug of stone, known as the seal or sigillum, or simply the tabula.

Durandus in his *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum* (late thirteenth century) explains that if relics are put in a sepulchrum on the top of the body of the altar, the mensa itself may be used

as the seal. It is usual, he says, at the consecration to put in the sepulchrum a writing giving the name of the consecrating bishop and other bishops present, with the name of the saint in whose honour the altar is hallowed, and also of the patron saint of the church, if the church also is being hallowed at the same time: also the year and day of the consecration. After the seal is fixed, it is essential that the masonry joints or stonework fixing it should not be broken, and if so, the altar must be hallowed anew.

In the fourteenth-century English pontifical in the British Museum, known as Lansdowne 451, the process of placing relics in an altar is thus described. The altar-slab is to be suspended above the body of the altar, two cubits above it, so as to be easily lowered on to it. A recess or sepulchre is to be made in the middle of the altar, in its upper part, a quadrangular opening *ad magnitudinem palmarum*, a hand-breadth either way, lined on all sides with slabs of wood or marble, and in this the relics are to be placed. There must also be another slab, called the seal, made to fit the sepulchre and to be laid over it and the relics. The use of the mensa itself as the seal is apparently not contemplated. The rubric goes on to say that there are other ways of enclosing the relics, but that often no relics are in fact enclosed, seeing that ancient relics are now very scarce and very few new saints have been canonized in modern times.

An alternative method is then noted, which, it will be seen, is that which has been employed at Rievaulx. A square fossa or recess is to be made in the altar *usque medium*, with an opening either in the front, back, or side of the altar, so that it can be closed by a stone slab well plastered and set. The recess—also called the *confossio*—is anointed with chrism crosswise from the four corners, and three grains of incense are put in it with the relics. The slab—here called the *tabula*—is also crossed with chrism, and put over the relics and set in mortar. Nothing is said about a box or vessel to contain the relics.

It is worthy of note that in the illuminated initial letter of this rubric, a bishop is shown hallowing an altar in a manner which is not provided for in the rubric. A rectangular recess has been made in the front edge of the mensa of the altar—which is a 'tomb-altar' with panelled body—and the bishop holds in his hand a gilded object made to fit the recess, which must be at the same time the sepulchrum and the sigillum, the relic holder and the stone which encloses it.

Another form, in which the same stone serves as sepulchrum and sigillum, has been recorded in the Society's *Proceedings*, vol.

xi, p. 245. The stone was exhibited on 27 Jan. 1887, having recently been found in excavations at the Cistercian abbey of Roche. It was a cube of 9 in. with a rough oblong sinking in one face 4 in. by  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. and nearly 2 in. deep, closed by a small piece of stone. This being removed revealed a small hollow containing a little roll of sheet lead, in which were found a splinter of bone, a little dust, and an iron ring broken in two pieces. Mr. Micklethwaite identified the stone as the confessio or receptacle for relics deposited in an altar at the time of its



FIG. 2. Leaden relic holders and earthenware pot from Rievaulx Abbey ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

consecration. This had clearly been built into the body of the altar, and not into the mensa.

Nothing is said in these rubrics of any box or vessel in which the relics are to be enclosed, but it is obvious that some form of holder must have been common, though it was not essential. Capsae of metal, as receptacles for relics exhibited in churches, were normal at all times, and though I can find no English parallels to the two which I exhibit this evening, they also must doubtless have been plentiful in the middle ages in this country.

They are cylindrical boxes with covers, made of sheet lead  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. thick—what we should now call 12 lb. lead—with their joints roughly soldered together. The larger is 6 in. high by  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter, and has on its cover a strip of lead soldered on to make a handle. The only marks on it are three vertical



cuts on one side of the lid and body, showing the position in which the lid is to be put. The smaller capsa is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. high by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. in diameter and is quite plain. Both are in excellent preservation, except that their bases are decayed from damp. The larger capsa contained a plain round earthenware pot with a cover having a flat button handle on the top; it is of buff ware with a roughish surface and a slightly convex base, and is about half-filled with a mixture described by Sir Arthur Keith as charcoal, wood-dust, and sand, with a bit of stone and a few very small portions of human vertebrae. The smaller capsa has no inner vessel, but holds dust of a similar description without any recognizable pieces of bone. Sir Arthur Keith says that a microscopic examination might possibly prove the dust to be remains of human bone, mixed with remains of a coffin. Nothing that could have been part of a parchment slip, on which the name of the saint, the date of consecration, and the name of the bishop or bishops could have been written, has survived, if it ever existed.

One thing is immediately notable, namely, the amount of material in each relic-holder, particularly in the larger of the two. The earthenware vessel is at least half full. At the end of the fourteenth century, the date to which these altars may be assigned, the scarcity of genuine relics need not be insisted upon, but there is enough in these two deposits to serve for twenty altars. To propose an explanation would be an unprofitable speculation, and I shall not attempt it, but content myself with putting the facts on record. The inventory which I quoted earlier in this account takes no note of the dedication of the chapels, and the only evidence to be gained from it on this point arises from the mention of images. In the second chapel in the north aisle, from which the larger relic-holder comes, no image is mentioned, but in the fourth chapel, where the other was found, there were images of our Lady and of St. Mary Magdalen, suggesting a possible dedication for the altar here.

The earthenware pot, if its place of manufacture could be definitely determined, might provide a suggestion as to the provenance of the relics, but in this point also there is no ground for dogmatism.

#### DISCUSSION

Rev. H. F. WESTLAKE said the treatment of relics in England had never been thoroughly investigated. When relics were not available, it became the practice to enclose in altars *res sanctificatae*, objects that had been in contact with relics of the saints, and that final develop-



ment of the practice had met with the condemnation of the Church. Speaking from memory he believed that in the Gregorian Sacramentary the collect for the consecration of an altar did not imply the enclosure of relics as did that in the Stowe Missal two centuries later. Dr. Wickham Legg had rather dogmatically asserted that the enclosure of relics was a local Roman custom, relying on a passage in a letter of St. Ambrose which certainly showed that an altar could be consecrated without such enclosure. A collect in the *Indutus Planeta*, a *Tract on the Mass* (1507), had a sentence in which the celebrant pleaded the merits of the saints whose relics lay beneath the altar, but a subsequent rubric directed that if there were no such relics the merits of all the saints should be pleaded instead. He inquired if in the older offices there were any trace of the blessing of the *capsula* itself which was still found in the *Rituale Romanum*. The Feast of Relics was celebrated on different days in the various religious houses in England, and at Salisbury its date had been often changed. The Exposition of the Relics which was made on the Feast was also made at other times when profit was likely to result. At Westminster such an exposition was made at the time of the annual fair on Tothill Fields and proved one of the most profitable sources of income to the sacrist's office.

The SECRETARY replied that there was no formula for blessing the *capsula* in the various rubrics: in fact there was no mention of it, nor any mention of the transfer of relics to the altar. Presumably there was some form of metal holder—a screw of lead or a complete vessel, as in the present instance, but the practice was not referred to in the Sarum use.

The PRESIDENT said it was always interesting to investigate the customs of monastic orders, and it was a practice hardly in accordance with modern thought to keep the whole class of lay brothers in an imperfect state of education. The leaden holders themselves were in admirable preservation, and furnished the means of estimating what value was set on their contents by the devout in the Middle Ages. But when it was necessary to display such relics, holders or shrines of greater intrinsic value were provided. A contrast in religious psychology was afforded by Buddhist worshippers at Buddha Gaya, who were not content to build an admirable shrine, but mixed in with the mortar a mass of sapphires that were never intended to see the light again. The little pottery jar was probably of local ware, and he noticed lack of care in the manufacture of the leaden receptacles. Mr. Peers had added to the interest of the relics by giving an illuminating account of the church to which they originally belonged.

## *The Ancient Settlements at Harlyn Bay*

BY O. G. S. CRAWFORD, B.A., F.S.A.

HARLYN BAY is situated about the middle of the north coast of Cornwall, near Trevoze Head, on the west of the estuary of the Camel, about four miles from Padstow. A number of discoveries of great archaeological importance have been made there and in the neighbouring bay of Constantine on the west; but so far no critical summary of the whole evidence in the light of recent knowledge has been attempted. The fullest account is that by the late Rev. R. Ashington Bullen (3rd edition, published at Harlyn Bay by Colonel Bellers in 1912<sup>1</sup>). The site is one of considerable interest to the geologist as well as the archaeologist; and the scenery is very beautiful.

The discoveries will be described in the following order :

1. The cemetery and midden at Harlyn Bay.
2. The midden on Constantine Island and on the adjacent mainland.
3. The midden and medieval remains near Constantine Church.
4. The barrows on the cliffs between Harlyn Bay and Mother Ivey's Bay.

### *1. The Cemetery and Midden at Harlyn Bay*

The cemetery was found in levelling the ground for building a house in 1900. The graves consisted of rectangular excavations in the ground, the sides being lined with upright slate slabs. They were covered with other slabs, sometimes inclined at an angle of 45° (but this is probably due to accidental slipping). The arrangement of the graves was fairly regular, and they were orientated to the present magnetic north. The bodies were buried in a crouched position, lying on the side with the knees bent up. No whole pots appear to have been buried with them, but bronze and iron pins were found in a number of cases. It is probable that many of the rings and pins were used together as a kind of brooch, to fasten the dress at the shoulder. The earliest possible date of the cemetery is fixed by the discovery in and around the graves of potsherds with incised geometric decoration, of the same Late Celtic type as occurs in the Glastonbury lake-village.

<sup>1</sup> References in this article are to this guide-book when not otherwise specified.

Unfortunately no record seems to have been kept—or at any rate published—of the exact contents of each grave or of the circumstances in which the potsherds were found.

The nearest parallel to these cist-graves is that discovered about the same time at Sheepwash, near Freshwater in the Isle of Wight.<sup>1</sup> The date of this slightly larger and more massive cist was fixed by the discovery in it of a two-handled vessel of Late Celtic type. Burials of any kind belonging to this period are very rare in the south and south-west of England.

The age of the cemetery is also indicated by the presence in some of the graves of ring-headed pins of bronze and iron. One, of bronze, was found 28th September 1909, and is of the swan-neck type. A bronze ring was also found. A similar pin, but with a shorter shaft, was found in the Taunton hoard,<sup>2</sup> with socketed celts, sickles, a tanged razor, and other objects of the Late Bronze Age. The presence here of similar pins in bronze and iron shows that the cemetery cannot be earlier than the transitional period between the Bronze and Iron Ages.

But it is probable that in Cornwall, as in the similar region of Brittany, the firmly-rooted Bronze Age culture lasted on much longer than elsewhere. The use of bronze implements probably continued in both regions far into the Hallstatt and La Tène periods, and possibly in Cornwall down to Roman times.<sup>3</sup> That was the natural result of the presence of copper and tin ores in both. Déchelette drew attention to the almost complete absence of pre-historic iron objects in Brittany and the Cotentin, and contrasted it with the great abundance of bronze implements found (see his maps). The cemetery at Harlyn Bay certainly belongs to the date 400–150 B.C., and probably falls within the latter portion of this period.

A similar date is suggested by two bronze brooches from Harlyn Bay, described in *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi, 372–4 and fig. on p. 373. 'The brooches are not of British type. Their nearest analogues are found in the Iberian peninsula . . . and may be referred to a time when the Hallstatt models were being circulated over Europe and being modified locally. The cross-bow type is actually found at Hallstatt (*Brit. Mus. Iron Age Guide*, fig. 28, no. 5). The interments in which these brooches were found date probably from the third century B.C.' In passing, the evidence of trade-route relations with Spain may be noted; it will be referred to again later in this paper.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxv, 189–92.

<sup>2</sup> Evans, *Bronze*, p. 367, fig. 451.

<sup>3</sup> See Borlase, *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 263.

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Though the evidence points definitely to the Iron Age, further and more systematic excavation is desirable to settle this point. About 130 graves are said to have been discovered, and the site is probably by no means exhausted. There are indications of other cemeteries on the north coast of Cornwall which are still practically untouched.

The cephalic index of eleven of the skulls measured by Dr. Haddon

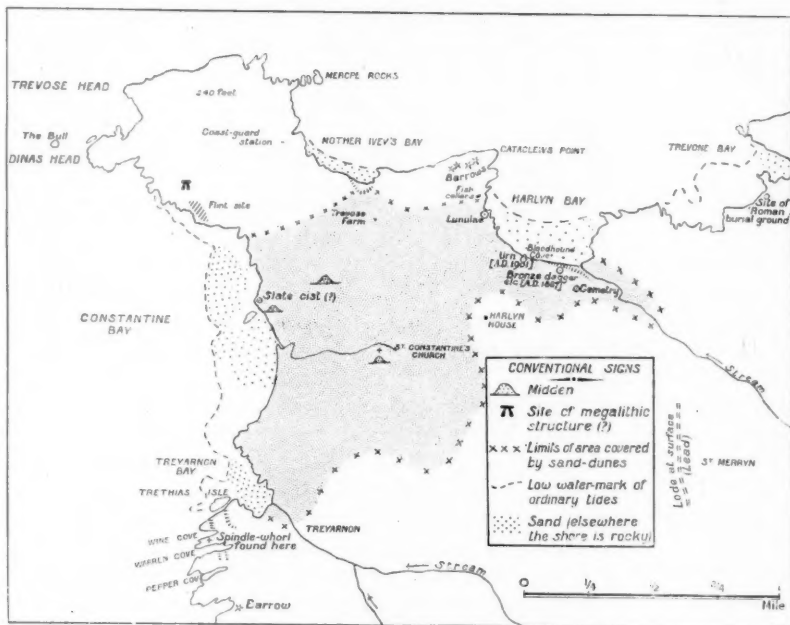


FIG. 1. Map of Harlyn Bay and neighbourhood.

ranges from 70 to 82.22, five of these are dolichocephalic, five mesocephalic, and one brachycephalic. That of four others lies between 72.9 and 76.7.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Beddoe concluded that the average stature of the men was 5 ft. 4.5 in., and of the women 5 ft. 1.5 in. Mr. R. W. Hooley points out that this average stature agrees with that of the Romano-British skeletons found by Pitt-Rivers at Woodyates.

The graves appear to have been dug from an ancient land-surface, now buried under blown sand to a depth of 12 ft., and

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Haddon also examined two skulls from Constantine Church and one from 'Constantine', presumably the island or adjacent midden on the mainland.

apparently the remnant of a 'raised beach', for it is described in the diagram on p. 48 of the guide-book as consisting of 'dark sand' (in contrast with the bright yellow sand of subaerial origin). The raised beach at Constantine Bay has the same appearance, and probably underlies the recent blown sand everywhere across the isthmus.

It is difficult to decide anything about the midden near the cemetery owing to the absence of any plans or accurately measured sections in the report. It appears certain, however, that the blown sand had not overwhelmed the site when the cemetery was formed.

## 2. *Constantine Island and the midden on the mainland opposite*

Constantine Island lies at the northern end of Constantine Bay, and is separated from the mainland at high tide by a few yards only of shallow water. The whole island lies between high and low watermark, and at low tide the western or seaward end is left some distance away from the sea. It is about 40 yards long by 15 or 20 wide; and consists of steeply-inclined slaty rocks covered by a few feet of sea-sand, the remains of a raised beach. The surface of the island is covered with close turf. At the north-west end of the island there formerly stood a rude structure built of slate slabs, but no traces of it now survive. It appears to have been destroyed in the winter of 1901-2, and the site has now been denuded by the action of the weather. It was about 13 ft. long by 3 ft. wide, and roughly ellipsoidal in shape. On one side near the wall were said to be the remains of a hearth. Inside the hut were found bones of the ox, sheep, pig, rabbit, and horse; also limpet shells, 'a hand hammer made from a raised-beach pebble of hard Cataclews stone (vogesite)', and several lumps of clay.<sup>1</sup> In the sides of the cliff, where the raised beach has been eroded by wind and rain, are large quantities of flint flakes; but it would be rash to say that they were contemporary with the formation of the raised beach. When I visited the island on 7th July 1917, I found a hammer-stone, apparently like that described above, also made from a natural beach-pebble of a hard igneous rock (fig. 2).<sup>2</sup> As shown in the illustration the end is worn concave, evidently by hammering on a convex surface such as a large boulder. I suspect that mussel and limpet shells were pounded for mixing with the clay of which pots were made. If so, the

<sup>1</sup> *Harlyn Bay*, pp. 52, 83, 84.

<sup>2</sup> See *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxxii, 93.

name of 'potter's hut', given for no sufficient reason by the finders, has in reality some justification. A 'piece of slate with a bevelled edge' was also found in this hut and regarded, probably rightly, as a potter's tool. There are the usual abundant remains of mussels and limpets everywhere on the island, also a few specimens of *Purpura lapillus*.

In the museum at Harlyn are the remains of an iron dagger and a bronze object, both said to be from Constantine Island. It is highly probable that they belonged together; the latter is crescent-shaped, with three rivet-holes. Both belong in type to the period of La Tène. In the same museum are potsherds of characteristic Glastonbury ware, with incised ornament, found on the island. There is also a lump of some vitreous substance from the same site.

On the mainland close by, the remains of the same raised beach are visible in the sides of the 'cliff', covered with sand-dunes of recent origin. The blown sand appears, however, to be of more ancient date here than at Harlyn, for I noticed that the limpet shells continued to occur in it right up to the top. Some of them lay one inside the other, and must have been so placed by former occupants of the site. At the foot of the best section exposed I found a sherd of rough pottery, in pieces; it appeared to rest upon the top of the raised beach surface, but it might quite well have fallen from a higher level. It is part of the rim of a small bowl and does not appear to have been wheel-turned. It is stated<sup>2</sup> that coarse, hand-made pottery occurs at the lower levels of this midden and wheel-turned pottery in the upper; but more careful excavation is needed. Moreover, the potsherds in question are nowhere available for inspection.

It is clear that the remains found on Constantine Island and the mainland opposite are in part contemporary, though it is possible that the lower levels may contain relics of a still earlier period. Up to the present no satisfactory evidence has been brought forward to show that either the Harlyn Bay midden or any other settlement in this district is older than the period of La Tène.

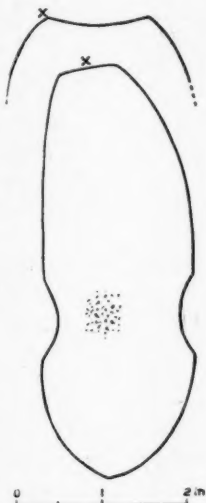


FIG. 2.

<sup>1</sup> *Harlyn Bay*, p. 21, fig. 2.<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 84.



3. *Constantine's Church*

A short distance inland from Constantine Island are the ruins of an ancient chapel dedicated to Constantine. The chapel lies in a small artificial hollow amongst the sand-dunes, close to the banks of a small rivulet where is a sacred well or spring with stone seats round it. It is built of flat slate slabs without mortar. Under its western end are two partially buried boulders of Cataclews stone. They are doubtless the sacred nucleus round which the chapel was built, and must have been regarded with superstitious awe by the inhabitants. The Christian priests, being unable to stop these furtive rites, made them orthodox by changing the name and building a chapel. In the sand on the south side I found a number of typical medieval potsherds, some glazed and decorated with painted designs, others of rougher make and gritty. Both kinds are, however, certainly medieval in date, and there is no need to conclude that they belong to three periods, 'medieval, Roman, and neolithic'.<sup>1</sup> A 'human skull, animal bones, and pottery' were found here by Mr. Spence Bate in the middle of the nineteenth century.<sup>2</sup> Some skulls, 'probably of the Christian era',<sup>3</sup> were found here and described by Dr. Haddon. Their cephalic indices were 80.4 and 81.2.

Though the stones in the chapel suggest a prehistoric settlement, no remains undoubtedly earlier than medieval have been found here. But they may exist, and I think that the old land-surface under the sand-dunes was once continuous between Harlyn Bay and Constantine Bay. Prehistoric remains may therefore be expected.

4. *The barrows on the cliffs above Harlyn Bay*

*A. Bloodhound Cove (1901).*—In December 1901, a fall of the cliff above Bloodhound Cove revealed the existence of an urn. It was removed on 1st January 1902 by Mr. Hellyar and his sons with Mr. Mallet. The exact spot is a small promontory immediately below the 'B' in 'Bloodhound' (Ordnance Survey, 6 in. map, Cornwall, Sheets XVIII<sup>A</sup> SE. and XVIII SW.). It is now quite bare of soil, but can be identified by means of the photograph reproduced as plate 19 of *Harlyn Bay*. The urn (*ibid.* plate 18, figs. 1 and 3) was inverted over burnt bones, and is reproduced here as fig. 3. On p. 99 of the handbook it is said that amongst the burnt bones were 'a bronze pin 1.5 in. long and two fragments of

<sup>1</sup> *Harlyn Bay*, p. 107.

<sup>2</sup> *Report of the British Association*, 1864, p. 88.

<sup>3</sup> *Harlyn Bay*, pp. 72-108.



other pins'. These have disappeared, but four fragments of the urn survive, and were in the possession of Mr. Hellyar of Harlyn House in 1917, where I inspected and made drawings of them. It is of coarse, heavy, and gritty ware, and two fragments have broad handles attached, with horizontal openings 0·8 in. in diameter ; the handles are 3 in. (fig. 3 (a)) and 2·1 in. wide, and the

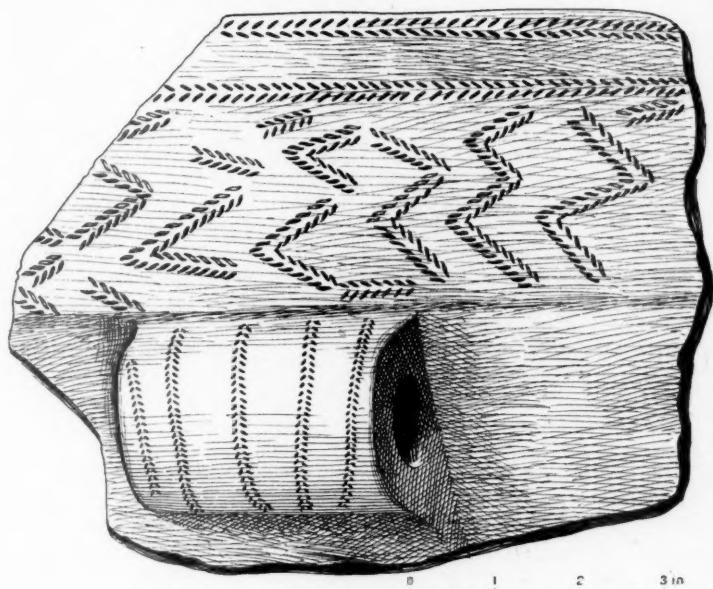


FIG. 3 (a).

upper part of the rim is ornamented with two bands of chevrons, beneath which is an irregular double row of much larger chevrons of impressed cord-pattern. The lip is widely splayed, the inside being ornamented with a double row of chevrons. The width of the lip is 0·9 in., and the average thickness of the sides 0·5 in. The dimensions of the whole urn are given as follows<sup>1</sup> : maximum diameter, 16 in. ; minimum diameter, 14 in. ; depth, 9 in. ; thickness of material, 0·5 in.

I did not, however, see any signs of the bottom at Harlyn House, and I am quite sure that the urn must originally have been much higher than is stated. The drawing of it in the handbook (plate 18, fig. 3,<sup>2</sup> copied from a sketch by the the Rev. W.

<sup>1</sup> *Harlyn Bay*, p. 99.

Jago) is inaccurate and impossible. The interior surface of the urn is blackened by fire.

*B. East of Bloodhound Cove (1887).*—Another urn, also at Harlyn House, was discovered in 1887 about 250 yards east of the former. It is shown in fig. 4 (section only). This is the one of which a drawing appears in the handbook on plate 18, fig. 2.<sup>1</sup> It stood 'mouth upward, covered by a wide, flat stone. . . . The heavy mounds of sand above were seen to contain some stonework'. There are now only two fragments surviving, one of which has a handle, 4.5 in. wide, with perforation 1.1 in. in diameter. The general scheme of ornament is not unlike that on the first urn, but instead of the double row of large chevrons is a row of triangles with rows of punctured dots parallel with one of the sides. The rim bends outwards at a point 1.6 in. below the lip: the inside of this projecting portion is ornamented with a double band of small impressed chevrons, and the outside with four rows. A similar double row of chevrons occurs at the widest part of the urn, immediately below the triangles. The dimensions given are as follows: Height, 20.25 in.; diameter at mouth 15 in. and at base 6.75 in.

With the urn were found an 'incense-cup', a bronze dagger, a bronze pin, a slate knife-sharpener, and possibly a perforated stone bead or spindle-whorl.

The 'incense-cup' (fig. 5) is perfect, with a height of 1.4 in.; diameter at top 2.6 in. and at bottom (external) 1.75 in. It is made of yellowish clay, free from grit, and has, at 0.4 in. below the lip, two holes side by side, 0.2 in. in diameter. It is ornamented round the upper part by three girth-bands of cord ornament, beneath which is a single row of similarly made chevrons. The upper part of the lip is splayed inwards, and is ornamented (A-B) with three parallel rows of cord ornament.

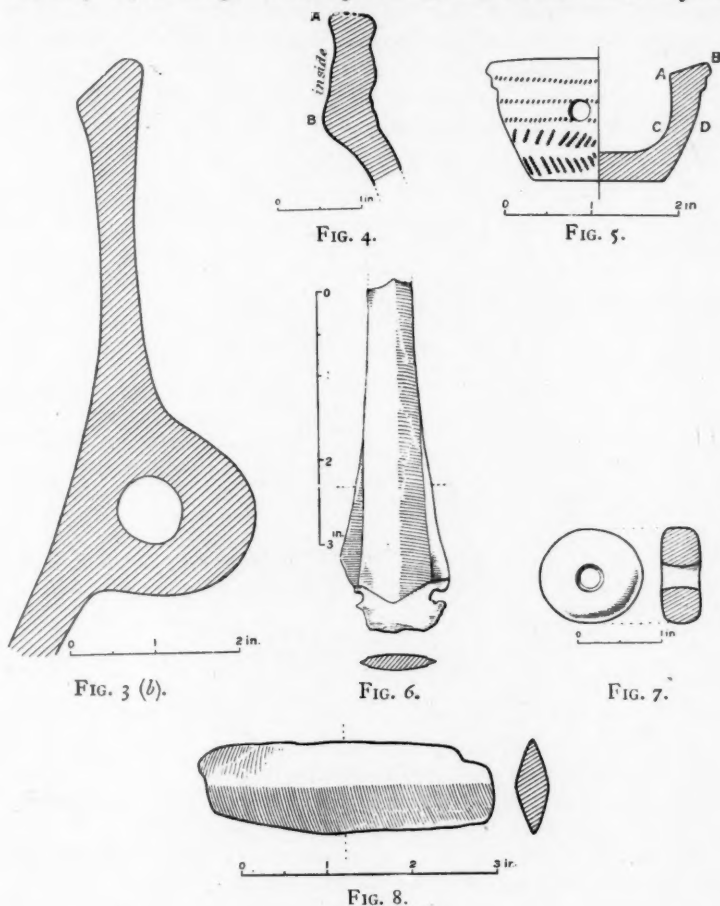
The bronze dagger (fig. 6) is 4.2 in. long and 0.2 in. thick at the midrib. There are two rivets attached to it. The point was found with it but has since been broken off and lost. Mr. Hellyar told me that it was found resting across the top of the incense-cup.

The perforated greenish-yellow stone (fig. 7) is almost certainly a spindle-whorl. It is, however, by no means certain that it was found *in association* with the other remains, as the handbook says (p. 96).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A fuller account is given in the *Journ. Royal Inst. Cornwall*, vol. x, 1890-1, pp. 199-207 (pls. 4 and 5).

<sup>2</sup> The *Journal* distinctly says that the spindle-whorl was 'picked up at the same place subsequently'.

The bronze pin is 1.7 in. long and is much corroded. It must be distinguished from those, now apparently lost, which were found in the first urn at Bloodhound Cove, one of which was only 1.5 in. long. This specimen, with all the other objects



from the interment now being described, is in the possession of Mr. Hellyar of Harlyn House.

The slate sharpener (fig. 8) is much rubbed but does not appear to have been shaped. It is 3.5 in. long and 1.2 in. wide.

C. Food-vessel and perforated stone axe-hammer.—Mr. Hellyar also has in his possession a broken vessel of thin brownish, gritty

clay (fig. 9), found in a barrow with a perforated stone axe-hammer (fig. 10).

The pot is ornamented round the shoulder with rows of grain-shaped grooves in groups of three. They are not formed by finger-tip impressions, but have evidently been stamped. The vessel is 6.2 in. in diameter at the top and 3.4 in. at the base.

The axe-hammer (fig. 10) is made of yellowish grit and is 3.8 in. in length. The width of the cutting-edge is 1.7 in. and the diameter of the perforation 0.5 in. The material may be red

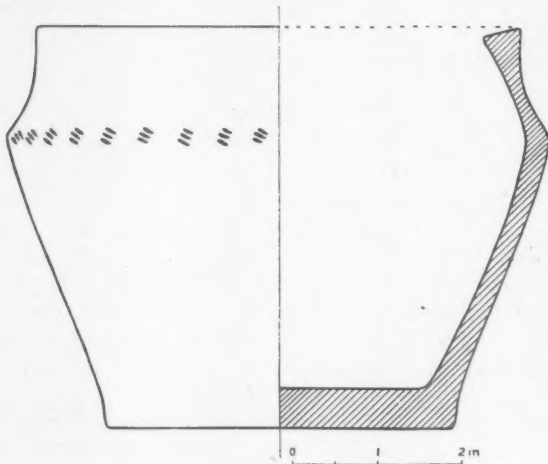


FIG. 9.

elvan from the raised beach. It is of the Fredsgård type.<sup>1</sup> A similar axe was found in a barrow at Jack Straw's Castle in Wiltshire, associated with a bronze knife-dagger.<sup>2</sup>

The site of this discovery is not known, but it was somewhere on Mr. Hellyar's land, probably near Trevoise Head.

Mr. R. W. Hooley, F.G.S., who has most kindly read through this paper in MS. and who knows Harlyn Bay, writes :

'I determined the perforated axe-hammer to be made of an igneous rock, apparently identical with the intrusive dyke which forms the point near the "Round Hole" of Trevoise Bay. I understood from Mr. Hellyar that this specimen was found in the barrow opened by visitors (with his permission) on the cliff

<sup>1</sup> R. A. Smith, *Proc. Preh. Soc. E.-Anglia*, vol. ii, pp. 497, 498 (fig. 111 b).

<sup>2</sup> See Colt Hoare, *Ant. Wils.*, vol. i, pp. 39, 40.

above the Cataclews quarry', i. e. the same barrow as supplied the Cataclews cinerary urn described below.

*D. Cataclews cinerary urn.*—A barrow on Cataclews cliff was excavated by a member of the Zoological Society of London, and a fine cinerary urn found (fig. 11). The sides are thinner and the paste is smoother than usual. It is of a light yellow colour,

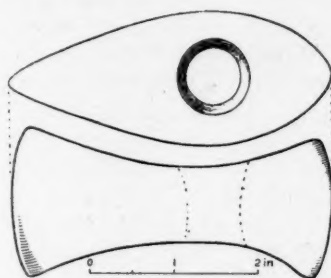


FIG. 10.

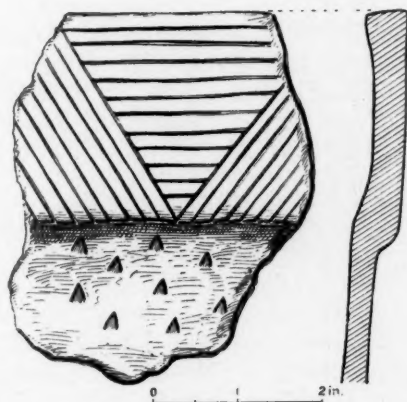


FIG. 11.

and the rim, which overhangs slightly, is decorated with triangles filled with parallel lines of cord-ornament, the impressions being unusually shallow. Below are a number of deep wedge-shaped marks. It has two handles, whose horizontal width is 2.2 in. The upper side of the lip is also decorated with impressions. Its diameter is about 12 in. across the top. No details of its discovery are known, and an attempt to mend it was unsuccessful.

5. *The two gold crescents and flat bronze axe*

The special object of my second visit to Harlyn Bay on 17th July 1917 was to obtain if possible first-hand information on two points. (1) The exact site where the gold crescents were discovered, and (2) the evidence for the association of the crescents with the flat bronze axe. Mr. Hellyar distinctly remembers the discovery in 1865. His father had made a pond close to the boat-house now standing just south of the house called Cataclews Fish-cellars. The pond was damaged by the sea and had to be re-made; it was then that the crescents were found. A workman came into the farm one day wearing the gold crescents round his calves, thinking they were brass!<sup>1</sup> The 'other things' found at the same time were thrown over the cliff as being worthless. These are vaguely described as 'battle-axes', but the description is hardly worth much as evidence, and their material is unknown. Other things besides the crescents were apparently found, but they were not of gold, and the flat bronze axe was amongst them, all being found in a square stone cist.

This is the only instance in Europe where crescents have been found in association with any other objects. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to report that the evidence for this association, which has been doubted, has been confirmed by two eye-witnesses. It follows that these crescents belong to the Early Bronze Age, when flat axes were in use.

In addition to the middens at Harlyn Bay and Constantine there is a large midden inland amongst the sand-dunes about a quarter of a mile east of Constantine Island. Remains of limpets and cockle shells are abundant in the rabbit-scrapes. Mr. C. G. Lamb of Cambridge pointed out the site of a flint-factory on the cliffs about 700 yards south-east of Dinas Head, where large numbers of flint flakes occur. Dr. Haddon has in his possession a large number of worked flints and flakes from here. They are found most thickly round a small cove, and gradually die away southwards; but they begin to appear again on the cliffs some 200 yards north of Constantine Island, on which also they are found. The flint from which these flakes were struck occurs as pebbles of no great size in the sand of the raised beach. The pebbles are suitable for the manufacture of arrow-heads and small scrapers. All the flint flakes are small and have certainly been struck from these raised beach pebbles. In some cases part of

<sup>1</sup> It is curious that bronze axes and other bronze objects should often be mistaken for gold, but that real gold is regarded as brass! The Battle hoard (Sussex) was not recognized as gold by the finder.



the water-worn cortex remains to prove it. A tanged and barbed flint arrow-head of very fine workmanship, found in the neighbourhood, is preserved in the Harlyn Bay Museum.<sup>1</sup>

Two other remains must be mentioned. One consists of a group of stones of white quartz which appear to have been set up in some sort of order on Trevoise Head about 230 yards south-west of the coastguard station. Dr. Haddon thinks they may represent the remains of a small *allée couverte*. The stones are uncovered and have been disarranged. They are of no great size, and it is difficult to account for their presence without invoking human agency. Lying about on the headland and built into the field-walls are a number of large blocks of quartz and of red elvan, possibly the remains of megalithic structures.

Almost opposite Constantine Island, near the ruins of a modern hut, are the remains of what appears to have been a grave or hut of slate. The slabs are much disordered, and it is impossible to make anything of their arrangement; but they lie on the *top* of the raised beach, and must have been placed there for a purpose.

There are some Roman coins in the Harlyn Museum, without details, but all were probably found within a short distance of the museum.

*General conclusions.* From the diagram on p. 48 of the handbook it appears that the old surface-level from which the graves of the cemetery were dug was a raised beach of dark sea-sand. This is now covered with about 12 ft. or 13 ft. of light yellow shell-sand of recent, subaerial origin, with no midden-relics or other human remains. The relations of the midden at the Harlyn cemetery to this recent overlying deposit on the one hand and to the raised beach on the other are not determined, nor is any coherent account of the midden itself to be found in the handbook. One fact, however, seems certain: while at Constantine Bay the recent blown sand contains whole shells and other midden-relics, at Harlyn Bay it contains none at all. It is clear that the sand-dunes had not reached the site of the cemetery before the graves were dug. Moreover, the blown sand which now covers the whole of the isthmus between the former island of Trevoise Head and the mainland, has all originated in marine action at Constantine Bay.

<sup>1</sup> In passing it may be observed that the use of these small 'drift' pebbles accounts for some of the so-called 'pygmy' flints elsewhere. These generally occur in a region where flint does not occur naturally in veins in the chalk, but only as derived pebbles. Thus, 'pygmies' are reported from near Ifley, Oxon. (Mr. J. Montgomerie Bell), and in the country to the north of Oxford. I found a very perfect diminutive scraper in a field near Coombe, Oxon., where a few stray unworked flints could also be picked up, doubtless brought there by glacial action.



From there it has gradually advanced eastwards in the form of dunes, driven by the prevailing westerly winds. The modern beach-sand of Harlyn Bay itself is probably derived from the cliffs above, which are covered with dunes, themselves derived ultimately from Constantine Bay. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the upper levels of the Constantine midden are contemporary with the Harlyn cemetery, while the lower levels may be earlier. It may be conjectured that the earliest settlements were on the shores of Constantine Bay, and that as the dunes steadily advanced eastwards the inhabitants retreated in front of them to Harlyn. It is possible, therefore, that many parts of the isthmus, now covered by dunes sometimes as high as 50 ft., may have been the site of settlements at one time or another. It would be possible to determine this by digging a chain of trial-pits at selected spots right across the isthmus. Such pits would also be of considerable geological interest; and would throw much light on the age, depth, and extent of the raised beach, which might even be found to contain valuable 'human' evidence. Trial-pits dug at the inland midden referred to on p. 294 and at that near Constantine Church, would in themselves be of great interest.

It is very desirable that excavations should be undertaken at Harlyn under the aegis of a scientific body, and that they should be entrusted to a properly qualified excavator.

The natural resources of its immediate surroundings explain the importance of Harlyn Bay in prehistoric times.

Geographically the position has many advantages. It is a sheltered roadstead, protected from the winds and currents of the open sea by Trevoze Head. It is thus a suitable port of call for small ships. Close by is one of the five harbours of North Cornwall, the estuary of the Camel, and Trevoze Head is a fine landmark for ships. That there was direct intercourse between Harlyn and Ireland is proved by the crescents made doubtless from the gold of the Wicklow mountains. Harlyn is, moreover, a very probable termination for an isthmus road across the Cornish peninsula. That such roads existed in the Mediterranean is shown by M. Victor Bérard<sup>1</sup>; and it is reasonable to suppose that the same causes which produced them there, would have operated here too. The promontory of Land's End is not one that small vessels would care to round if it could be avoided. As a matter of fact a track which may well be of great antiquity runs from Pentewan Beach along the ridge between the Pentewan stream and the sea, east of St. Austell, over Hensbarrow Downs through Roche, Tregonetha, east of the Nine Maidens, and thence to Trevarnon and Harlyn.

<sup>1</sup> *Les Phéniciens et l'Odyssée.*

Such a road would connect a port for South Wales and Ireland on the north with one for Brittany and Spain on the south. It is rather a remarkable confirmation of this hypothesis that objects of Irish and Spanish type should be found less than half a mile apart at the assumed northern terminus of this transpeninsula trade-route.

These geographical advantages were enhanced by others of a minor character. At Cataclews is an outcrop of a dyke of hard igneous rock—very suitable material for stone axes. A number of axes of igneous rock have been found in Wessex and further east in England; and it is reasonable to suppose that many of them came, if not from Cataclews itself, at any rate from some other place in Cornwall or Devon, the only other probable source being Brittany. Attention has already been called to the resemblance between a stone axe (fig. 10) found somewhere near Trevoze Head and another found in Wiltshire. The barrow in which the latter was found, called 'Jack Straw's Castle', stands immediately upon a very ancient trackway called the 'Hardway', which is almost certainly a continuation of the Hampshire Harroway. This in turn joins the Pilgrim's Way at Farnham. Westwards beyond Jack Straw's Castle, the same old road may be followed on the map across Somerset and into Devon and Cornwall to its terminus at Marazion. It was the link between east and west, and its course is studded thickly with prehistoric finds, especially of the Late Bronze and Iron Ages. Finds of British coins are very numerous along its course. If the Cornish tin was carried by land to an eastern port, that was the route adopted, and along the same road doubtless came in earlier days the stone axe found in Jack Straw's Castle.

Cataclews stone makes, moreover, admirable mortars. One such mortar has actually been found on the farm of Mr. Biddick of Trevoze. It is 14.6 cm. (5.75 in.) high and 14.2 cm. (5.5 in.) wide. The sides are 2.6 cm. (1 in.) thick in the middle and the base 4.6 cm. (1.75 in.) thick. It is cut out of a solid lump of rock, and is in the possession of the Rev. A. D. Taylor of Whitworth, to whom I am indebted for permission to draw and measure it. It was certainly used for pounding some hard material, possibly ore.<sup>1</sup> However this may be, copper and iron smelting may have been one of the industries of the people who after death were laid to rest in the Harlyn cemetery. Iron ore occurs naturally in quartz veins on

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Lamb writes: 'There are many other mortars of Cataclews stone to be seen. There are several in the entrance of the [once] buried church of St. Enedoc, near Rock [on the east side of the Camel opposite Padstow].' It appears, therefore, that the mortars are of medieval date.

Constantine Island and probably elsewhere in the neighbourhood. An iron knife was found on the island and iron occurs fairly frequently in the graves. This does not of course prove that it was smelted on the spot; but it is comparatively rare in other parts of England in pre-Roman times. In any case so obvious a source would hardly be overlooked.

A piece of tin ore was found in the Harlyn cemetery. Tin ore does not occur naturally in the immediate neighbourhood, and it must therefore have been brought there. Further excavation, if it reveals the site of the settlement, may reveal also traces of smelting. The distance by sea to the natural supplies is not great. The oak-forests on the steep sides of the valleys would provide the necessary fuel. We know that smelting operations were conducted at trading stations elsewhere, notably at Hengistbury Head in Hampshire (the port of Salisbury Plain); and that in the Bronze Age palstaves were cast in clay moulds at Southampton. Iron occurs naturally at Hengistbury, but the raw copper must

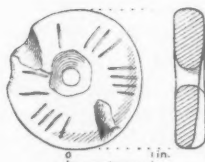


FIG. 12.

have been taken by sea to Southampton from Brittany or Cornwall.

Harlyn should in fact prove another Hengistbury, if geographical position means anything at all.

The natural supply of flint is another factor which would add considerably to the attractions and possibilities of the site in pre-historic times, in a region otherwise almost devoid of it.

Slate was another useful stone that is found at Harlyn. Implements of slate were said to have been found in the cemetery, though some of those exhibited in the museum are clearly natural. Amongst them are the slate dagger (*Harlyn Bay*, pl. 5, p. 31) and the slate needle (*ibid.*, p. 23, fig. 4). The slate sharpener found in the barrow with the dagger has already been mentioned. Slate was in great demand in the Bronze Age for sharpening daggers, and doubtless many of the honestones found in the Wiltshire barrows by Sir Richard Colt Hoare were carried thither from Cornwall along the Harroway. Slate was also used for spindle-

whorls. One such of a soft stone was found on land adjoining Trevoze by Mr. Biddick (fig. 12). It is 4 cm. (1·54 in.) in diameter and 0·96 cm. (0·37 in.) thick. It is ornamented by incised lines radiating irregularly from the centre, one face having been split off. It now belongs to Mrs. Taylor of Whitworth.

The presence of *Purpura lapidula* in the middens suggests that dyeing was one of the industries at Harlyn; perhaps derived from the Mediterranean.

I must not conclude without expressing my grateful acknowledgements to those who have assisted me in writing this account, and in particular to Mr. R. W. Hooley, F.G.S., Mr. C. Lamb, Mr. Hellyar, and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, whose help has been invaluable.

## *An English Fifteenth-century Panel*

BY H. CLIFFORD SMITH, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 17th February 1921]

A PANEL (pl. x), which is of oak, 3 ft. 7½ in. high, and 18 in. wide, with a painting of the Annunciation in gold and colours was purchased recently from a small dealer in Bury St. Edmunds by Mr. A. H. Fass. It presumably came originally from that neighbourhood; but nothing further is known of its history.

The Virgin kneels facing with clasped hands. Her hair descends upon the shoulders, the head is encircled by a halo. She is in a scarlet tunic powdered with gold flowers, over which is an emerald-green mantle with a narrow border of sage green, and traces of a purple lining. Above her head, to the right, is a figure of a dove, now almost entirely obliterated, representing the Third Person of the Trinity. Behind her is a canopy from the back of which hangs the representation of a cloth of gold hanging, here rendered in black and yellow, with a large pattern of branches and pomegranates. The canopy itself, which is crimson and bordered with green, is pointed and circular; on each side hangs a curtain gathered up in the manner in which bed curtains of the period are commonly represented.

The floor of the room has the remains of a pattern of what may have been black and white tiles, of which only the black now shows. To the left, on a small plinth, is a wooden prayer desk which is L shaped, somewhat reminiscent of the returned corner of quire stalls; the lower part of one section of the desk is formed into a cupboard showing a small hinged door ajar; the upper part of the desk is covered with a loose green cloth. Across the top lies a white scroll lettered: 'Ecce ancilla do[mini]'. On the other part of the desk further to the right of the Blessed Virgin lie side by side a small roll in a dark red binding and a clasped book with a scarlet cover. Above the desk is the wall of the room of dull grey colour.

To the right of the Blessed Virgin is a small kneeling figure of a Grey Friar or Franciscan dressed in the habit of the order, including a rope girdle with three knots; his hands are clasped in prayer, and issuing from his mouth is a scroll inscribed: 'Miseratrix a[n]i[m]e mychyll ab hoste p[ro]tege'.



FIFTEENTH-CENTURY PANEL OF THE ANNUNCIATION

v  
r  
H  
H  
C  
v  
H



It will be noticed that the capital *E* of *Ecce* is in Lombardic; while the *M* of *Miseratrix* is in black-letter. Both are coloured red.

Above, on the wall of the room, standing upon what appears to have been a small bracket, the colour of which has gone, is a two-handled pot inscribed *ihc*, containing a lily in flower with three main branches. Suspended upon these branches is a small figure of our Lord as if crucified. An exactly similar example of this rare treatment of the subject occurs in some fifteenth-century glass in the tracery of a window in the north aisle of St. Michael's, Oxford, and again, upon a larger scale, in the very splendid glass (also of the fifteenth century) which forms the middle light of the three-light east window of Westwood Church, Wilts., between Bradford-on-Avon and the Somerset border. It also occurs on a wall painting in Godshill Church in the Isle of Wight.

Higher up in the wall is shown a round-headed window with iron stanchions and plain quarry glazing such as is commonly found in fifteenth-century miniatures in MSS. Above the wall, on the right of the canopy, is a small figure of the First Person of the Trinity in a mandorla of red rays, within a narrow border, on which are white rays on a greenish-grey ground. The figure, wearing an arched crown and vested in a crimson cope, has the right hand stretched downwards in blessing.

Behind the canopy is a distant landscape with a greyish sea and sky; there are islands in the sea and birds in the sky (represented by small black crosses). On the left of the canopy are rocks, and one or two ships, with birds sitting on the water. The edge of the painting at the top of the panel indicates that the tracery enclosing it had a depressed trefoiled head sub-cusped.

The figure of the First Person of the Trinity, the figure of our Lord on the Cross, the Holy Dove, and the face and hands of the Virgin have been deliberately defaced, presumably in Puritan times.

While one cannot entirely exclude the possibility of the painting having formed the panel of a rood screen, the figure of the donor suggests that it originally formed part of a comparatively small structure such as a reredos, with a corresponding panel painted with a figure of the archangel Gabriel. The owner, Mr. Fass, as I have already said, purchased the panel from a dealer in Bury St. Edmunds, and the figure of the kneeling Franciscan, named Michael, who was evidently the donor, suggests that the painting was executed for the member of a friary either in Bury or the immediate neighbourhood. There was, we know, a house of the Franciscan Friars in Bury St. Edmunds. Other places in that

locality in which the Grey Friars were established were Ipswich, Dunwich, and Cambridge. The seascape in the background would seem to point to a seaport town such as Dunwich, but where it was actually painted is, of course, a matter of mere conjecture. English medieval figure-painting on panel is, however, of such rarity that any surviving examples should be carefully treasured; and I am pleased to be able to state that Mr. Fass has generously presented the panel to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

#### DISCUSSION

THE SECRETARY thought the painting not so fine as that in Colchester Museum, but pointed out a resemblance in the kneeling figure of the donor. The faces had been obliterated, but the panel had remained in the same position after the Reformation, its natural place being in the screen. There were plenty of screens in East Anglia with the faces of the figures obliterated and in some cases repainted.

MR. AYMER VALLANCE suggested that the panel had formed part of a reredos. At Attleborough, in Norfolk, the screen had been moved to the west end, and parts of it had solid panelling to the top, with paintings of the kind exhibited. The panel was much too tall to have fitted into the lower part of a screen.

THE PRESIDENT said the exhibit was of interest on account of the scarcity of English painting of that or any earlier date. He shared the opinion that the panel was too high for inclusion in a screen; and was in favour of an East Anglian origin, as such productions would not travel far. Thanks were due to Mr. Clifford Smith and the owner of the panel.

## *Further Observations on the Polygonal Type of Settlement in Britain*

By Lt.-Col. J. B. P. KARSLAKE, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 24th February 1921]

IN a previous paper<sup>1</sup> which I had the honour to submit to the Society on Silchester and its affinities to the pre-Roman civilization of Gaul, I described the definite resemblances in form of town-plan and other features of the settlement type to be found at Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*) and other similar early sites in this country, to known settlements of the Gauls in France and Northern Italy. From this I concluded that a considerable immigration of Gauls took place from France to this country somewhat prior to the first century of our era and subsequent to the expeditions of Julius Caesar; that a permanent settlement of these Gauls in South Britain resulted, and that they retained their national customs and institutions throughout the Roman and well into the Saxon period of our history. I further suggested that the general direction of this immigration was from the mouth of the Seine to the Sussex coast and inland towards the Berkshire Downs and the head-waters of the Thames. In the present paper an attempt is made to indicate with some measure of precision the main route followed by the immigrants towards the interior, and the area of their settlement.

A careful study of the maps of the Ordnance Survey, especially those of the 6 in. scale, reveals the existence between the Sussex coast and Silchester of earthworks or camps of polygonal outline so much resembling in form and general character the settlement enclosures of the polygonal type, that the conclusion seems warranted that they are the work of the same period and people; and it is possible to fix from their geographical distribution the general direction of the route followed, and the extent of country affected by the subsequent settlements of their builders. That this type of earthwork originated in France or Italy cannot be so definitely established as in the case of the settlement enclosures. Unfortunately in Northern France, where one would look for examples, the more intensive culture even of the higher ground, on which

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxxii, p. 185.

in this country so many of our camps have survived destruction, has centuries ago obliterated most of the early earthworks, so that there is by no means the same store of monuments of this character left as we have in this country. But in the Champ de Chastellier near Avranches<sup>1</sup> in La Manche one example survives which corresponds almost exactly to the camps found on this side of the Channel (fig. 1). The peculiar multi-sided or polygonal character of the design is very noticeable, and this feature is characteristic of all the camps to be discussed. It is true that the outline is not one of straight-ruled sides forming definite angles where they meet; rather the various faces of the enclosure change direction at fixed points, giving a general polygonal appearance. It is only when a straight-faced masonry wall supersedes the original line of bank and ditch as at Silchester, Chichester, or Canterbury that we get an accurate polygon. In the early earthwork stage they were clearly not accurately laid out with a tape, a general direction only being followed by the working-parties who constructed them.

The figures in fig. 1 are all drawn to the same scale, the outline representing the summit line of the vallum or rampart. This vallum is always single, of moderate profile, and the ditch corresponding to it somewhat shallow, the space occupied by the bank and ditch together being usually about twenty-five yards across.

On this side of the Channel it is at the point where I have suggested that the immigrant Gauls reached our shores that our series of polygonal camps begins.

On the south-eastern shore of South Hayling Island, just above high-water mark on the mud-flats of Chichester Harbour, is an entrenched camp, Tunorbury (fig. 1), whose origin has caused much speculation. It is remarkable in its situation, on a low-lying sea-shore, and I must particularly emphasize the fact that its peculiar outline can in no way be influenced by the contours of the ground, a factor which is so frequently urged to account for the peculiar outline of these polygonal structures, especially at Silchester. Its purpose seems obvious: to give support to a naval armament operating in the harbour; and its close resemblance to the Champ de Chastellier needs no demonstration. It must have a cross-Channel connexion.

The next of the series is the well-known Trundle<sup>2</sup> (fig. 1), on the hill above Goodwood race-course, which marks the first stage

<sup>1</sup> Coutil, *L'Époque Gauloise dans le Sud-ouest de la Belgique et le Nord-ouest de la Celtique*, p. 246.

<sup>2</sup> *V. C. H. Sussex*, i, 466.

in the advance from Regnum to Silchester. Except that its dimensions in area are some 50 per cent. larger, it is almost an exact counterpart of Tunorbury on the mud-flat. Proceeding inland over the heather-covered country of the Hind Head district towards Silchester, in some twenty miles we reach the chalk downs north-east of Winchester where are two more similar camps—Norsebury (fig. 1) and Oliver's Battery (fig. 1)—some eight miles apart and on either flank of what afterwards became the line of the Roman road from Silchester to Winchester.

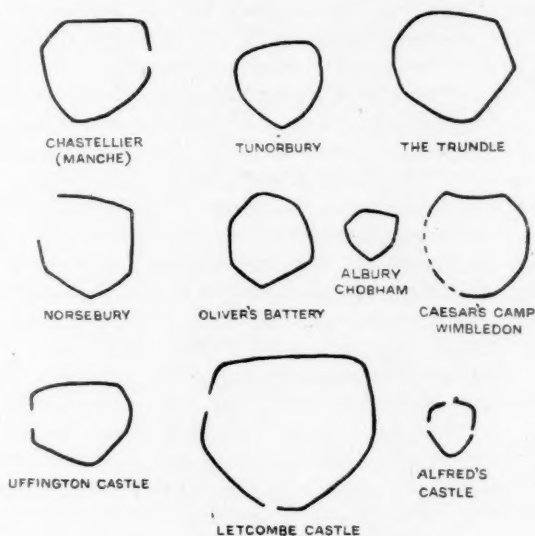


FIG. 1.

Silchester lies some twenty-five miles beyond, and brings us to the western extremity of the series of heathlands covering the Bagshot sands and stretching eastwards with few interruptions to the Thames at Richmond and Wimbledon.

There is evidence that one stream of immigration turned in this direction on the route which was later followed by the Roman road to London. At Chobham, twenty miles east of Silchester, is a small camp of the series, Albury Bottom<sup>1</sup> (fig. 1), some half-mile east of Chobham Place, which, like Tunorbury, occupies a position in a marsh. As it is surrounded on all sides by higher ground, it is difficult to appreciate the object of its situation, except

<sup>1</sup> *V. C. H. Surrey*, iv, 394.

that the marshy ground afforded a difficult approach. Here, again, its outline can be in no way attributed to the configuration of the ground. Further east, again, is at Wimbledon the so-called Caesar's Camp<sup>1</sup> (fig. 1), and, in spite of the defacement it has suffered and yet suffers, one can still make out sufficient of its outline to determine its resemblance to the type I have described. Whether or no any permanent occupation of this area between Silchester and the lower Thames resulted, I have so far no evidence to adduce, nor do I think it probable. But it was in a direction north and west of Silchester that the main stream of occupation and settlement seemingly flowed, attracted doubtless by the open chalk downs which afforded a safe and plentiful feeding ground for the flocks or herds of an agricultural people.

If we start from Silchester and follow the direction of the Roman road towards Spéén we shall find ourselves on the original route to the Berkshire downs. This route crossed the Kennet at Aldermaston and at once ascended in a north-westerly direction to the high ground above the valley at Upper Woolhampton. Here it turned to the west following the crest of the hills across Bucklebury and Coldash Commons, open heathlands, until it reached Grimsbury Castle, an earthwork probably of the Bronze Age, above Hermitage.<sup>2</sup> Here it divided, one branch going westerly following the hills north of the Lambourn valley, the other north-westerly towards the higher slopes of the downs above Wantage, by a route which still for a considerable distance is known as the Old Street. In either direction the traveller would emerge on the open chalk downs, a country which can have changed but little in its general appearance in the course of the many centuries which have elapsed since the period with which we are dealing. Both routes lead by a gradual incline to the summit of the downs, which present a steep escarpment towards the Vale of White Horse and the upper Thames valley. Along the edge of the escarpment runs the well-known Ridgeway, a line of communication from west to east which must have been used from the earliest dawn of civilization.

In close proximity to this route along the downs are three encampments: on the east Letcombe castle<sup>3</sup> (fig. 1), further west Uffington castle<sup>4</sup> (fig. 1), and, rather thrown back on the west, Alfred's castle<sup>5</sup> (fig. 1) on the extremity of the Lambourn valley route. All these reproduce the same features as the

<sup>1</sup> *V. C. H. Surrey*, iv, 389.

<sup>2</sup> *Trans. Newbury District Field Club*, iv, 138. *V. C. H. Berks.*, i, 257.

<sup>3</sup> *V. C. H. Berks.*, i, 261.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 262.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 253.



other camps I have described. They seem to indicate a line taken up to protect the territory to the south, and mark probably a definite stage in the advance of their builders towards the interior of the country. The White Horse itself, cut into the turf below Uffington castle, has a close resemblance to the horse depicted on the British coins of the period to which I suggest these earthworks belong.

Can we find any traces still existing of a permanent occupation of the downlands between this line and the great settlement at Calleva? A close study of the large scale maps, to which I can add a fairly intimate knowledge of the ground acquired by many years of manœuvres on the downs, reveals unmistakable evidence of at least two other settlement enclosures which resemble in form the earliest period of Calleva.

These downlands, as might be expected, have yielded evidence of occupation by man throughout the various stages of civilization from the Stone Age onwards, and the traces of the Roman era are fairly uniformly distributed over its surface. But it is worth noting here that traces of early Saxon occupation, except for one cemetery at Shefford half-way up the Lambourn valley, are conspicuously absent; and even at Shefford there was certain evidence of absorption of the Saxon settlers by the native population.<sup>1</sup> In spite, however, of the many remains of earthworks belonging to several prehistoric epochs, which still survive, there are certain features which indicate a definite Gaulish occupation on the same model as Silchester.

If the westerly route is followed to the very ancient town of Lambourn (fig. 2), a favourite residence of King Alfred, the impress of original polygonal form of defences, bank and ditch, enclosing an area rather smaller than Calleva but very similar in outline, can still be seen. In Lambourn park on the north-north-east the line of entrenchment is very clearly defined, and is shown on the 6 in. Survey maps: on the east it is not so well preserved but still can be clearly followed across the meadows on this side of the town, and in places the ditch is still a marked feature although the bank has been scattered. On the south the line has been preserved by the encircling road; it is only on the south-west that little trace remains. Here there has been considerable building in modern times. One entrance, on the north-east, can still be clearly traced, together with the outer works by which it was protected, very similar in design to the north entrance at Old Shoreham and to the east entrance at Silchester in the outer entrenchment. The road or track which leaves this entrance

<sup>1</sup> Baldwin Brown, *The Arts in Early England*, iii, 184; iv, 650.

goes across the downs by the Seven Barrows to Uffington and the White Horse. That it was surrounded by a *leuga* radius territory, a *leugata*, is indicated by a point still known as the Mile End on the north, at the *leuga* or eleven furlong distance. That Lambourn was occupied during the subsequent Roman period there can be no question, since coins and pottery have been turned up at various times in the town, proving an occupation from Vespasian to Magnentius.<sup>1</sup>

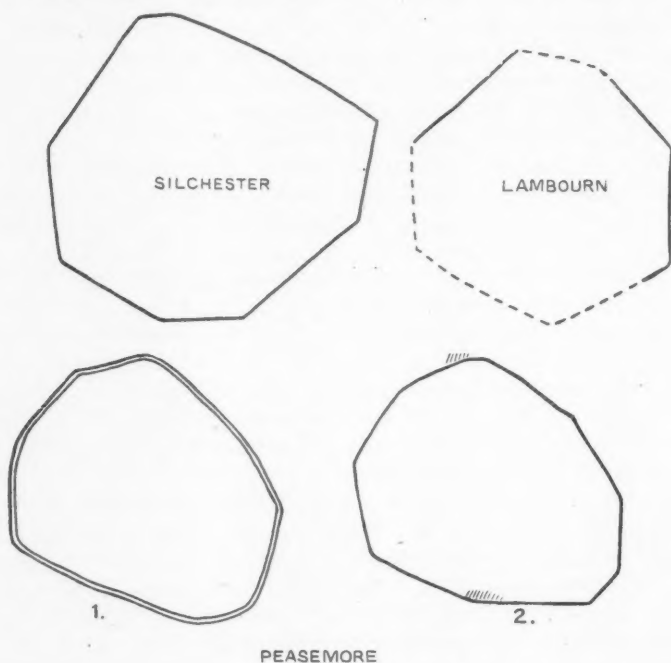


FIG. 2.

The parish of Lambourn is very extensive and comprises the whole of the Hundred to which it gives its name. It has a total area of 14,860 acres and is by far the largest parish in Berkshire, if not in England. It comprises several separate manors, some of which are certainly as old as Alfred's time. It is an oval area with the town of Lambourn in the centre, and, taken in conjunction with the evidence we have of the absence of early Saxon settlement of the downlands, is significant, as suggesting a

<sup>1</sup> *Trans. Newbury Field Club*, iv, 204.

different origin to that seemingly forming the normal parish area of the Saxon 'tun'.

Some eight miles east of Lambourn is the little village of Peasemore or Peysmer (fig. 2). It at once strikes the eye when seen on the map by a polygonal area surrounded by a road, some 660 yards in diameter, almost exactly corresponding in size to Lambourn. Except for the church and a few houses at its northern extremity the area enclosed is to-day all arable land, and to an observer strikingly reminiscent of Silchester. Here the road which must once have followed the line of the outer side of the ditch is all that remains, except that on the south-west angle some fifty yards of the ditch, broad and deep, remain to show that it once encircled the settlement; a pond near the church is a part of this ditch. Otherwise a good soil and centuries of cultivation have obliterated all other signs of occupation. The *leugata* is still perpetuated in a hamlet called World's End on its north-east boundary, and by another called Down End on its southern boundary, but no definite Mile End remains for exact measurement. No Roman remains, so far as I know, have been found on the site, but there are records of finds of coins, pottery, etc., and of a burial of that period just beyond the *leuga* distance. But sufficient remains at Lambourn and Peasemore to tell us that here were Celtic settlements with their communal territory surrounding them, smaller but otherwise closely corresponding in form to the chief city at Calleva.

From the evidence I have adduced this conclusion is I think warranted, that here we have among these remote valleys in the downs a territory stretching from Calleva which once formed part of the *civitas* of the Atrebates, perhaps the whole. We can still see dimly through the mists of ages, but none the less unmistakably, the outline of a Gaulish *civitas* or canton as it existed in the pre-Roman days. Moreover, it corresponds very closely to similar conditions which we know existed in Gaul, and which have been described by M. Fustel de Coulanges in his work on Gaul in the Roman period.<sup>1</sup>

La *civitas* occupait un territoire étendu. Il était ordinairement partagé en plusieurs circonscriptions, auxquelles César donne le nom latin de *pagi*. Dans ce territoire on trouvait, le plus souvent, une ville capitale, plusieurs petites villes, un assez grand nombre de places fortes; car il y avait longtemps que chaque peuple avait pris l'habitude de se fortifier, non contre l'étranger, mais contre le peuple voisin. Dans le territoire on trouvait encore une multitude de villages, *vici*, et des fermes isolées, *aedificia*.

<sup>1</sup> Fustel de Coulanges, *La Gaule Romaine*, p. 10.

*La ville capitale* is represented by Calleva, the administrative centre of the *civitas* or canton, the city of the Atrebatas, which in course of time adopted a Roman form, with forum and other public buildings, and connected up with the road system of the Empire, while still retaining its local independence and administering its communal lands on a Celtic and non-Roman system. The territory subject to it is divided into *pagi* or rural districts each with its *petite ville*. We can see the traces of two, Lambourn and Peasemore, and may it not be that the existing parish and hundred of Lambourn, so unusually large for a parish, are the district of the *pagus*?

Of the character of these smaller towns we can recover something. They lie away from the main Roman highway and perhaps were little affected by the manners and customs of Rome. An earthen rampart and ditch sufficed for their defence, even when Calleva had to protect itself behind a massive wall. The absence of remains of Roman building suggests that the habitations of the villages were of the round wattle and daub type covered with thatch. But, like the chief city, they had for a *leuga* radius from their settlement the communal lands in which they exercised complete independence.

Now it is the survival of evidence of this *leuga* radius, or as it is called in early French law the *bannum leucae*,<sup>1</sup> which is so interesting to our inquiry. Because it is by a study of the incidents which attached to this particular form of jurisdiction on the other side of the Channel, that we can recover some idea of what the organization of the Gaulish settlement or village community was like. Anything like a detailed examination of this fascinating subject is impossible in the space at my disposal even if I were competent for the task; and even among students of early French institutions the origin of the *bannum leucae* as a Gaulish institution is only vaguely suspected by reason of the *leuga* being the Gaulish measure of length.<sup>2</sup> No *leuga* radius such as we have at Silchester, definitely to be identified as an integral part of the town plan, has been recognized in France so far as I am aware. And it is only in France, when that country was beginning to settle down to organized government after the chaos of the barbarian invasions, that the *bannum leucae* of the towns becomes a recorded feature. In early charters granted to these towns from the tenth century onwards by

<sup>1</sup> Gondetoy, *Dict. de l'ancienne langue française du ix<sup>e</sup>-xv<sup>e</sup> siècle*, s.v.; du Cange, *Glossarium*, s.v. *Bannum*.

<sup>2</sup> For detailed summary of classical references to the Gallic *leuga* see A. Holder, *Alt-Celtischer Sprachschatz*, vol. ii, p. 197 s.v.

Frankish kings and bishops we find reference to the privileges they claim to enjoy within their *leuga* radius. First and foremost the most complete local autonomy, civil and criminal; no outsider, be he count or any other authority, can interfere in their affairs. Then the right of the inhabitants, or duty, to serve under their own banner when called upon for military service, the so-called *here-bannum*: and in this connexion it is interesting to note that the train bands of London assembled under their own leaders till the seventeenth century at their Mile End. And, lastly, we have many references to the communal possession of the land and certain necessary institutions such as a common mill and oven, at which corn must be ground and baked, a common wine-press, and certain communal animals such as bulls and boars, later known as the *banalités* of the village. And when we add to this the assumption that I ventured to put forward, when examining in my previous paper the origin of the *leuga* as a measure of length, that it grew out of the custom of cultivation in the long furrow or long rig system which we find surviving in the medieval English manor, we can picture for these early settlements a system strikingly resembling the manorial system of feudal times, sufficient to warrant the claim that in the Gaulish *civitas* is to be found at least the germ of our manorial land system.

The *places fortes* remain in the 'castles' of Letcombe or Segsbury, Uffington, and Alfred, commanding the Ridgeway from any attack from the Berkshire Vale to the north, and may have been strong enough to prevent until a late date any invasions of the downland territory by the raiding band of Saxons who early ascended and settled along the waterway of the Thames.

And, lastly, one example of a *ferme isolée* remains to us: the entrenched enclosure on Lowbury Hill above Churn, excavated by Professor Donald Atkinson in 1913-14.<sup>1</sup> From the pottery he found it appeared possible that the site had been occupied continuously since about 400 B.C. But he says, 'of the pottery of the period just before and after the beginning of the Christian era there is a larger quantity, notably pieces of several squat, round-bellied jars. . . . This type occurs commonly in early deposits at Silchester, and though it would be rash to assert that none was made after A.D. 43, the greater number were probably earlier'.

'Moreover the first definite proof of direct Roman influence is late in appearing. . . . The finds show that somewhere about the end of the first century or the beginning of the second, the

<sup>1</sup> Atkinson, *The Romano-British Site on Lowbury Hill*, pp. 25 foll.

inhabitants began to come under the influence of Roman civilization'. When this came about, 'the large number of exact parallels with objects found at Silchester, including the pottery found about the kiln outside that town, tempts one to figure them going down to Silchester from time to time to do their marketing and to see life'. And Professor Atkinson seems to arrive from an entirely different standpoint at the same conclusion. 'As I read the evidence', he says, 'from such sites as Lowbury and Pitt Rivers villages, the conquest of the country south of the Thames, rapid and probably meeting with little opposition in spite of Vespasian's thirty battles, made little or no immediate difference to these remote settlements. In Britain at any rate the Celts seem to have acquired late, if at all, the ἀστυνόμοι ὄργαι.'

I go perhaps rather further, concluding as I do from the evidence which has come down to us in the sites I have described, that life went on with but little change in essentials during the Roman occupation. The Gaulish *civitas* remained throughout a distinct unit in Britain until, when the legions were withdrawn, the *civitates* were told to provide again for their own government and security when they could no longer look to Roman power to protect them from outside enemies. In some measure the *civitas* of the Atrebates held out until such time as they became absorbed in Saxon England, not so much by conquest as by assimilation, but not before their settlements had shrunk to mere shadows of their former state. Even the great city of Calleva contains but a handful of population living among the dilapidated mansions of olden days. Perhaps the reason may be found in the narrative of Gildas, who, after describing the follies and quarrels of the British princes, says, 'A contagious plague fell so outrageously among this foolish people and without the sword swept off such numbers of them, that the living could scarce bury the dead'.<sup>1</sup> Perhaps this plague was the yellow death that caused such ravage in Europe in Justinian's reign and which seems to have been as deadly as the Black Death of the fourteenth century.

Be the cause what it may, there seems no doubt that the population dwindled away until but a feeble remnant remained to preserve a dim tradition of former prosperity and a recollection, recorded in place names, of the former ordering of their settlements. The deserted farms were, perhaps, as at Lowbury, later reoccupied by Saxon farmers. The settlements decayed and were avoided by fresh inhabitants, until such time as the city of Calleva and its *leugata* became the *allod* or manor of a Saxon

<sup>1</sup> *Historia Gildae de excidio Britanniae* § 22. 10.



king. But the boundaries of its territory were not forgotten. They subsist to our own day, defined almost as clearly as when first roped out by the first inhabitants. Only Lambourn survived. Its remote position, its plentiful water supply from the Lambourn sources, its sheep-walks on the downs, contributed to perpetuate its existence as an upland town. Here King Alfred found a safe retreat in the darkest days of the Saxon power, and as a cheaping or market town of the downs it has remained almost to our own days within its old entrenchments, little affected by the changes of the outside world.

The conclusion, then, that I put forward, is that a definite system of social organization was introduced into this country from northern Gaul not long before the inclusion of Britain in the Roman Empire; that it was not superseded, at least in the territory of the Atrebates, by any social or land system based on the Roman model, and that it continued substantially unchanged after the Roman administration was withdrawn; and, lastly, that to this system we owe the bases of our modern land measures, and probably much of the methods of land cultivation which survived until a comparatively recent date.

Beyond that at present one cannot go further than to recognize that Teutonic settlement ultimately did more to efface the Gaulish system here than it did in France, where we must look, especially in north-eastern France, for further light on this subject.

I conclude with a final question. Can we be sure that these northern Gauls were Celts, and not rather Teutons, in other words an advance guard of the Franks and Saxons who followed them five centuries later?

#### DISCUSSION

Mr. C. L. KINGSFORD (Chairman) said the paper showed clearly the relation between history and archaeology. During the last forty years the value of potsherds had been established, and the evidence they afforded was in most cases undeniable. Field investigations of the kind described in the paper were pioneer work of great interest, and opened up new lines of study.

Mr. BUSHE-FOX was struck by the lack of finds, especially at Peasemore. As the sites in question were not supposed to be places of refuge, more relics of their earliest inhabitants should have come to light. Lowbury was said to belong to the Gaulish immigrants, but the pottery there was distinctly early, dating from the third or fourth century B.C., whereas the invasion was dated after Caesar. He noticed also that the *octroi* stations were only on one side of the enclosures,

but three would be required at Silchester to control the approaches from other directions.

Mr. PAGE said the paper was very welcome as so little was known of the organization of Roman Britain. Professor Haverfield had pointed out that the cantonal system was certainly adopted, but not so thoroughly as in Gaul; whether it survived the Roman period however was doubtful. There were many Lowes or Liberties in the country, but most of them could be traced to the tenth or eleventh century, such as the Lowey of Pevensey (a waste-chester in Saxon times), which was not referred to before the Norman castle was built. There were also the *banlieues* of various monasteries, such as Ramsey, Bury St. Edmunds, Malmesbury, and St. Albans; but survival from Roman times was not likely even at Verulam. It would be interesting to trace the *leugata* of London, but the boundary was probably irregular and may have been altered from time to time.

Mr. ALBANY MAJOR laid emphasis on the value of earthworks and early customs. He knew of three Grim's Ditches which would be included in the territory of the Atrebates, and there was evidence that at certain periods they formed the boundary between the Britons and Saxons, though the name had not been satisfactorily explained. It was his intention to study some of the earthworks on the lines laid down by Colonel Karlake.

Mr. LYON THOMSON asked if the plans of earthworks shown on the screen were arranged to show uniformity of shape or were all orientated in the same way.

Mr. PALEY BAILDON inquired what manorial customs pointed to a Gaulish rather than to a Saxon origin for the enclosures described in the paper. The Gauls should have left traces easily distinguishable, and he had long searched for indications of a village community in England, without success.

Colonel KARSLAKE replied that Roman coins had been found at Lambourn dating from Vespasian to Magnentius (A.D. 69-353), but Peasemore was disappointing. He had only casually searched the ground, and would point out that between the walls and outer enclosure of Silchester very few traces of Roman occupation could be found on the surface, but 9-10 in. below it were abundant remains of circular or quadrangular British dwellings, which had basin-shaped ovens or fire-places in the middle. The brick-like fragments found were probably remains of wattle-and-daub; and early British pottery was soon disintegrated by frost on the surface. At Lowbury some pottery certainly dated back to the fifth century B.C., but the ware found in abundance was only made just before the Christian era. Except at Silchester no *leugata* could be said to have survived in England; but in the *Dialogus de Scaccario* every town in which the king's taxes were collected had a *leugata* beyond which those in charge of the taxes were forbidden to go. As relics of a communal

system, he cited the common mill, oven, and wine-press, which later, in Gaul, came under the control of some Frankish count who used them for his own advantage. In the tenth and eleventh centuries the dependent population began to secure privileges, and *leugatae* were given to Ripon and Battle Abbey. There was a Mile End at Colchester, and traces of a *leugata* at Leicester, but it could not be proved of Roman origin. At Silchester the barrier was on the north for levying tolls on goods going south. It was placed where the roads joined and only one route was practicable. The diagrams were not arranged according to compass bearings, but in order to show the similarity of outline, the flat side being the front, and the point marking the rear of the defences. Lambourn retained some remarkable manorial customs. The charters in France and England were very much alike, but the comparison had not been fully worked out. They appeared to have a common origin.

*A Neolithic Bowl and other objects from the  
Thames at Hedsor, near Cookham*

BY E. NEIL BAYNES, F.S.A.

[Read 10th February 1921]

By permission of Lord Boston I am able to exhibit the following objects found in and near the Thames at Hedsor:—

A neolithic bowl.

Three chipped flint celts.

A flint Thames pick.

Two bronze spear-heads.

Four iron spear-heads.

A bone dagger.

A Saxon bowl, and other objects.

The first item deserves full description and comment.

It is stated in *Archaeologia*, vol. lxii, pp. 340-1 (1910), that, besides the fragments of round-bottomed pottery of neolithic date from Peterborough; West Kennet, Wilts.; Rains Cave, Longcliffe, Derbyshire, and elsewhere, only three complete, or nearly complete, neolithic round-bottomed bowls have been found in England, and all of them in the river Thames: one at Mortlake (now in the British Museum), and two at Mongewell, near Wallingford, which are in a private collection.

In the *Report of the Oxfordshire Archaeological Society*, 1912, p. 114, Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, F.S.A., describes some fragments of neolithic pottery from Buston Farm, Astrop, Northants., and he believes that the decoration on the inside of the rim is one of the hall-marks of neolithic pottery.

A fourth bowl must now be added to the list, and this example, absolutely perfect, comes from the Thames, from Lord Boston's private water, a short distance below Cookham Bridge. It was found when ballast was being dredged, not far from the upper Hedsor weir, lying on the peat which underlies the ballast, the latter being about six feet in depth. Cracks in the side of the bowl were apparently full of peat (fig. 1).

The bowl itself is about seven inches (6.85 in.) in width and exactly five inches in height, thus corresponding almost exactly in size to the Mortlake specimen, which is 6.9 in. across, 5.1 in.

high, and with walls 0.3 in.<sup>1</sup> The Hedsor bowl is slightly the thicker of the two, measuring half an inch at the bottom, and at the side about three-eighths of an inch (0.4 in.). Its weight is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb.

The paste is hard, of a yellowish brown colour, and many fragments of flint are embedded in it to give it strength. The neck turns slightly inwards, and then extends outwards over the usual hollow moulding on which some finger impressions can be



FIG. 1. Neolithic bowl from the Thames.

distinguished. Below the shoulder of this moulding the bowl is approximately hemispherical.

The decoration consists of fifteen horizontal lines of impressions, twelve of them being made with twisted sinew and three with sinew tied in a reef-knot. Two lines in the interior, immediately below the rim, and two lines on the rim itself, have been formed with twisted sinew in a herring-bone pattern. Two lines at the top of the hollow moulding are of similar impressions, but both follow the same direction. Immediately above the shoulder is another similar line, and below it two lines of the same description

<sup>1</sup> The Wallingford bowls are respectively 2 in. and 1 in. narrower (*Archaeologia*, lxii, pl. xxxviii).

forming the herring-bone. Next come two similar lines, but these follow the same direction. The lowest four lines consist of an almost unbroken knot-pattern, made by successive impressions of a reef-knot loosely tied in sinew or some similar substance. The topmost of these four lines is of better execution than the other three—probably because this was at the most convenient level for making the impressions. The bottom two lines have been obliterated in places. Where the knot has been applied sideways the mark of the thumb nail is visible.

The result of experiments made with a reef-knot tied in a gut string and pressed into soft modelling wax was a pattern similar to that of the lowest four lines of impressions on the bowl (fig. 2). Where the pattern on the bowl is most even, the best results have

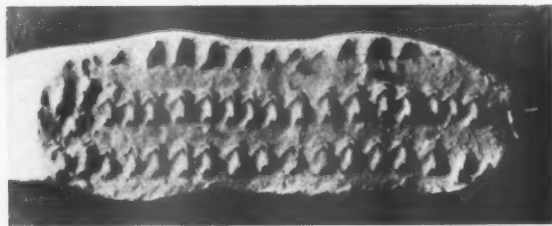


FIG. 2. Wax impression made from side of bowl.

been obtained by causing one impression to cover and obliterate the side of the last impression, thus producing a pattern which is, apparently, an endless knot-pattern instead of a design formed by separate knots.

For the purpose of experiment the knot should be tied with all four ends of even length, about 3 in., and the easiest way to apply the knot is to place it on the tip of the left thumb, with the upper loop at the edge of the thumb nail. The ends which pass through this loop are turned up out of the way against the thumb nail and are held there by the first finger of the right hand. The other two ends are bent up the ball of the left thumb and are kept taut by the first finger of the left hand. With a little practice the impressions can be made evenly.

It was found that the best imitation of the usual twisted sinew design could be produced with a piece of twisted gut held over the top of the first finger of the left hand and nipped by thumb and second finger. The sinew, or other substance, which was



used in ornamenting the bowl was evidently not of the same diameter throughout its length.

This is, apparently, the only evidence we have that neolithic man, or woman, knew how to tie the reef-knot, and also the first occasion on which it has been identified as a decoration on contemporary pottery. It is creditable to his memory that he evidently realized the advantages of the reef-knot over the 'granny'.

It is curious that these four bowls have all been recovered from the Thames. Can they have floated away from settlements during flood time? The Hedsor bowl floats easily with an inch and a half out of water.

The elegant shape and the carefully applied design should place the bowl at a late period of the Neolithic Age, and the reef-knot design will form a feature for comparison with other specimens of this early ware.

Lastly, I would suggest that the evidence of finger-prints should not be treated too lightly. The prints on the Hedsor bowl are only of the finger-tips, and the lower part of the ball of the finger, which bears the most distinctive markings, does not appear. Finger-prints on two or more vessels of pottery, if identical, would prove beyond doubt that those vessels were made by one and the same person, although not necessarily either at the same time or place.

#### DISCUSSION

MR. REGINALD SMITH called attention to the fact that most specimens of the neolithic type in question came from the Thames, and that Hedsor lay in a direct line midway between Wallingford and Mortlake. Fragments had been found in Wilts., Northants., Derbyshire, and Cheshire, showing that the type was not at all confined to the Thames basin. The present specimen was lighter in colour than usual, some being a lustrous black. The same method of decoration was found in Denmark, but the hemispherical bowl with deep hollow moulding below the lip was apparently confined to England, and evidently dated from the period of the long barrows. The two bronze spear-heads illustrated different stages in the progress of the loops from the end of the socket upwards into the blades, the smaller being the later of the two. Early Iron Age spear-heads were no doubt copied from cast bronze models, their sockets being normally cylindrical, whereas those of the Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods were generally split, the edges not being hammered out to meet. The bone dagger was a rarity, comparable to those figured from the Layton collection (*Archaeologia*, lxi, 13), but not easy to date with precision, nor were similar horseshoes in the same collection; but authorities agreed that the type with invected edge dated from the Early Iron Age.

MR. LEEDS had recently taken impressions of the ornament on neolithic potsherds found at Buston Farm, Astrop, Northants., and found that the so-called 'maggot' pattern had been produced by a twisted cord of two strands. The other vessel exhibited was certainly Anglo-Saxon, the irregular straw-markings on the side being characteristic of that period.

MR. BAYNES replied that the neolithic bowl had been somewhat darkened by being soaked in gelatine to prevent the slight cracks from spreading. Lord Boston regretted his inability to attend the meeting, but would be pleased to hand over the neolithic bowl to the British Museum.

LT -COL. CROFT LYONS (Chairman) expressed the Society's indebtedness to the author and to the owner of the exhibits. The national collection was certainly the proper place for such a rare and perfect piece of pottery. He thought that the grit in the paste would not tend to strengthen the ware in firing, and considered its presence due to faulty preparation of the clay.

*Note on a Hoard of Iron Currency-Bars found  
on Worthy Down, Winchester*

By REGINALD W. HOOLEY, F.G.S.

[Read 17th February 1921]

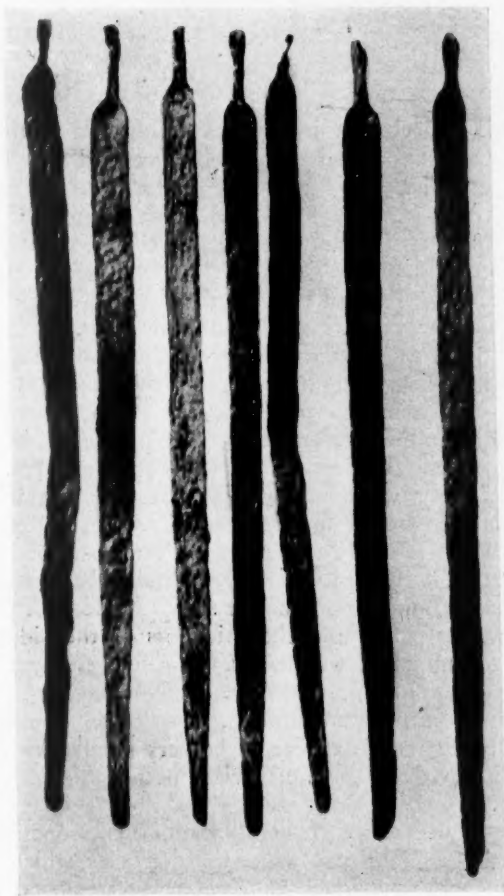
IN the year 1919 it became necessary to excavate to a depth of 2 ft. over a given area on Worthy Down, near Winchester. At the north-east corner of the excavation a number of iron currency-bars were uncovered. None of the excavators knew what they were at the time and they were thrown aside, but one of the party, Mr. C. H. Blenkinsop, eighteen months after, on visiting the British Museum, noticed similar objects labelled 'Iron Currency-bars'. He returned to the site, collected several bars, and brought them to me. A few days afterwards I examined the ground in his company. The excavation was oblong, with its long axis east and west, and the section exposed showed 6 in. of soil and 1 ft. 6 in. of chalk. At the north-east angle was seen what appeared to be the section of one of the sides of a shallow trench filled with earth, chalk-rubble, and burnt flints. On digging to remove the turf on the surface contiguous to this section, the spade was checked by several iron currency-bars, which lay hidden by the grass that had grown over them since they were cast out. At 1 ft. 6 in. below the surface I found the end of a bar  $8\frac{3}{8}$  in. long, which fitted on to one of the bars already in my possession. The exact position and level of the original discovery were thus known. At a depth of 2 ft. the chalk was reached. The digging was then directed eastwards, and it was found that the soil deepened. A seam of flint 'pot-boilers' and charcoal was met with at 2 ft. 6 in. A fragment of a human cranium, bones and teeth of (?) horse, ox, pig, and sheep, with pieces of pottery were also found. These discoveries occurred on the 13th August 1920. Further excavations were made on various dates. At a depth of 3 ft. another layer of burnt flints, mingled with bones of the same mammals, the skull of a small dog, and a portion of a triangular loom-weight were obtained. At this level the excavations were continued, and the

chalk was reached on the east side and observed to have a slope similar to that on the west. As the digging proceeded the chalk was exposed on every side, and it became evident that it was the rim of a pit. At a depth of 4 ft. bones, teeth, pieces of pottery, and burnt flints were discovered. At 5 ft. abundant burnt flints, fragments of pottery, a flint muller, bones, and teeth were met with, and subsequently the bottom of the pit was reached. A small piece of iron was found in the earth thrown out, and on the floor there were horn-cores and part of the frontal bone and the mandible of a sheep, bones of horse, ox, and pig. One ox femur exhibits cuts, and many split bones were observed, two of which had similar indentations. There were also fragments of pottery, and many burnt and smoked flints.

The floor of the pit was 6 ft. 8 in. below the surface. The pit was circular, with a diameter of 6 ft. 4 in. ; the walls were vertical and the floor was at right angles to the walls and flat. The rim had a slope of  $45^\circ$ , was 3 ft. wide, and its inner edge was 3 ft. from the present surface. There were no steps in the chalk giving access to the pit, no hole in the floor for a post to carry a roof, nor any fireplace visible. No traces of smoke existed on the walls or floor, and the chalk was as clean as if freshly hewn. No tool marks were discernible.

The currency-bars were lying on the western rim of this pit. The remains of about thirteen were found, and of these seven are perfect, varying from  $32\frac{1}{2}$  in. to  $34\frac{7}{10}$  in. in length. They are, as usual, flat, with squared edges. The extremity of the broader end is pinched in, so that the two edges in some cases meet in the median line, forming a sort of hollow handle. They taper in the other direction and terminate in a curved point. Judging by their weight, size, and the form of their handles, they belong to the double-unit denomination. In weight they vary from 553 grammes to 723 grammes. This lack of uniformity may to some extent be due to different degrees of waste from rust ; moreover, two of the bars have matter cemented to them by iron-rust, and another has a very small flint pebble in the hollow of its handle. The heaviest bar, which is  $1\frac{1}{5}$  in. longer than any of the others and seems to have suffered the least, does not agree with the standard weight of the double-unit denomination of currency-bars. Notwithstanding these facts, the average weight of the seven bars is 631.7 grammes, which approximates very closely to the 623.7 grammes or 22 oz., the presumed standard weight of the double-unit. A portion of a currency-bar, which was broken by the spade, exhibits a clean, fresh fracture. It is remarkable that the interior appears to be quite unaltered, though there is a thin layer

of rust outside. The transverse sections exposed have all the brilliancy of an iron bar just manufactured. The metal has a marked crystalline structure and, on breaking a fragment in



Currency-bars from Worthy Down, Winchester ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

a longitudinal direction, a similar structure and appearance were revealed. It is very tough, and strongly resists the action of the drill and the file.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS OF THE IRON CURRENCY-BARS

	Grains.	Grammes.	Avoirdupois.	Measurement.	Remarks.
1.	8,531	553	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	
2.	10,172	659.1	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
3.	10,391	673.3	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	iron-rust incrustations.
4.	9,297	602.4	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	ditto.
5.	9,734	630.8	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	ditto.
6.	8,969	581.1	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	small flint pebble in the handle.
7.	11,156	723	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	34 $\frac{7}{10}$ "	handle partly destroyed.

The small flat piece of iron which was found is thicker than a currency-bar, and has convex instead of vertical edges. It tapers slightly at one end, and has a straight edge at the other, with a width of 1 $\frac{3}{8}$  in. Its weight is 2 oz. and its length 2 in.

All the pottery is hand-made. Three fragments, which fit together, formed a segment of the sides of a small, circular pot. It is made of well-baked clay of a reddish-brown colour; the paste is fine, with grains of sand and flint chips. It is straight-sided and the outer surface is striated, some material, vegetable or otherwise, having been drawn down the vessel for trimming purposes. The inner surface is smooth. The circumference is ascertainable from the segment of its circle preserved, the diameter being 3 in. and the thickness of the sides  $\frac{5}{16}$  of an inch.

About a quarter of the base of a flat-bottomed pot, with similar markings on the exterior surface, was found. An interesting fact about the latter is that a precipitate of carbonate of lime, apparently produced by heated water, covers the interior surface.

A segment of another and larger straight-sided pot proves that its diameter was 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. and the thickness of the sides  $\frac{5}{16}$  of an inch. It is made of a well-baked, very fine paste, mixed with a large proportion of sand, but with no flint particles. Both the inner and outer surfaces are smooth. The cooking-pots, of which the above are fragments, appear to be very similar to those from Oldbury Camp, figured in the *Devizes Museum Catalogue*, 1911, pl. xviii, fig. 1.

There is a piece of well-baked black pottery, containing sand, mica, and a large quantity of white flint particles, which are much exposed on both the inner and outer surfaces, and give it a speckled appearance. The rim is very thick and slightly out-turned to form an incipient beading, and the exterior surface is polished.

Another fragment is a well-baked piece of black clay, containing large and small grains of quartz and flint and mica particles. The exterior surface is smooth and has been subjected to bone polishing. Two small pieces of well-baked black clay appear to



be covered on both surfaces with red slip. The remaining fragments need not be detailed, except to say that one of them is  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch thick and of dark-coloured paste, with the outer surface burnt red. Both the exterior and interior surfaces are easily impressed by the finger nail. The portion of the triangular loom-weight found is of burnt clay. It is pierced by an oblique hole. The flint muller possesses a square butt, well adapted to the hand, and the other end is rounded and much battered by use. Several fragments of tertiary sandstone, with one or more flat surfaces, were either portions of a quern or were used as whet-stones. Many small, rounded, tertiary flint pebbles with flat upper and lower surfaces were met with at all depths in the pit and may have been used as sling-stones.

Small fragments of soft, bright-red clay occurred throughout the pit. They readily leave a red track on being damped and drawn over an object and may have served the purposes of reddle.

Dr. C. W. Andrews of the British Museum (Natural History) kindly determined the mammalian remains. He reports in regard to the supposed horse teeth that they do not possess the characteristic enamel fold, but that this feature is sometimes absent in the horse. The skull of the dog belonged to an animal about the size of a terrier. It will be recalled that General Pitt-Rivers mentions that the size of the dogs found in the Romano-British villages of Woodcuts and Rotherly varied from the size of a mastiff to that of a terrier.

No Roman remains were found nor anything to suggest contact with Roman civilization. The site is on high ground about 330 ft. above O.D., with a gentle fall to the north, south, and east, and a rise to the west. No signs of other pits or depressions were visible, but by tapping the surface of the surrounding area, other pits were located and also a broad and long trench.

There are cultivation terraces to be observed within a mile of the pit. In the course of the excavations it was reported to me that half a mile to the eastward, when the foundations were being made for some buildings, many fragments of pottery were found. On hearing of this I went over the ground where the excavated soil had been tipped and found pieces of grey, black, and buff wheel-turned ware, some of which had bead rims and others had cordons. In addition, I picked up fragments of Samian and New Forest ware, coarse hand-made pottery, and teeth of horse and sheep. Here we have undoubted Roman influence, but this pottery is of a much later date than the finds at the currency-bar site.

The objects discovered in the pit are similar to those found in

some of the pit-dwellings of Wilts. The pottery seems to belong to the early La Tène period, and the evidence suggests that the pit and its contents belong to the Early Iron Age, and that the currency-bars were the property of its owner. There were several pieces of daub found at different levels in the pit, from which we may conclude that it was probably roofed with timber, covered by wattle and daub. The earth which was placed under the eaves on the rim of the pit to keep out wind and rain would provide a good hiding-place for the valuable currency-bars in case of a sudden attack on the village, of which the pit formed a part.

The locality appears to be one which would well repay further systematic investigation, but it is a task too great for individual effort and I have no fund at my disposal to open up the site by hired labour.

The currency-bars and the other specimens will be permanently exhibited in the Winchester Museum.

#### DISCUSSION

MR. REGINALD SMITH recognized three sorts of pottery among the finds, the usual paste of the Early Iron Age being soft and brown with a soapy surface. There was also a thick and hard ware, brick-red in colour; and a large fragment almost black and particularly hard with a plain square lip. Those were presumably contemporary with the currency-bars which Caesar found in use at the time of his invasion. It was satisfactory to find a site uncontaminated by Roman relics; and the four currency-bars from Winchester in the British Museum, of the same denomination, might have come from Worthy Down. The loom-weight had been of the usual triangular form with the angles pierced, a type also found in Holland and Belgium.

MR. BUSHE-FOX contended that some of the pottery resembled the earliest Hengistbury ware, of La Tène I period; and Mrs. Cunningham had found more of it at All Cannings Cross Farm, Wilts.,<sup>1</sup> in association with a brooch of La Tène I type. Thus the Winchester pit-dwelling had been in use for a long time: several layers were noticed in the filling, and he inquired at what level the pottery occurred.

MR. HOOLEY replied that the currency-bars were on the rim of the pit and the pottery occurred at all depths, so there was not necessarily any connexion between them.

THE PRESIDENT said Mr. Dale was one of the most constant and industrious of the Society's local secretaries, and had most usefully introduced to the meeting the work done by Mr. Heywood Sumner and Mr. Hooley. The former was not only an indefatigable searcher

<sup>1</sup> *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, xxxvii, 526.

but had artistic powers which enabled him to illustrate with peculiar charm the accounts of his own discoveries. Till recent years Roman kilns had been practically unknown in Britain, and many that had come to light stood to Mr. Sumner's credit. The date of Mr. Hooley's pit-dwelling was uncertain, but some future discovery might show how long before Caesar currency-bars were in use. Meanwhile the curator at Winchester would continue the arrangement and improvement of his museum, which under his charge had become a credit to the county. To Mr. Dale was due the presentation of an interesting report on archaeological progress in Hants.

## *Note on a Bronze Polycandelon found in Spain*

By W. L. HILDBURGH, F.S.A.

[Read 17th March 1921]

[The following 'Note' was already in type when I found that a new book, *Iglesias Mozárabes, Arte Español de los Siglos IX á XI*, by Manuel Gómez-Moreno (son of the author of the paper 'Medina Elvira', referred to frequently below), contained (fig. 214, p. 391) a tracing of the outlines of the present *polycandelon* and a discussion (pp. 389 *seqq.*) of its possible relationship to the *polycandela* in the Granada Museum. *Iglesias Mozárabes*, although dated 'Madrid, 1919', was not actually published until the end of the following year; and only in the early months of 1921 did a few copies reach England. A fortunate delay in the printing of the present 'Note' has given me the opportunity of directing attention to the book, and to the excellent photographs of several of the Granada *polycandela* it contains; and, in a few instances, of supplementing my own conclusions by quotations from it.]

THE bronze object shown in fig. 1 was, according to the man from whom I got it in 1915, at Granada, found in or close to the ruins supposed to be those of Medina Elvira, near the village of Atarfe. He stated at that time that the person from whom he had bought it claimed to have found it there, a few weeks before my visit; and in 1919 he made a similar statement. This history, in spite of the seeming lack of motive for its falsification, appears at least in certain details to be incorrect, for the author of *Iglesias Mozárabes* speaks (p. 390) of the piece having appeared for sale at Granada in 1910<sup>1</sup> and 1914, and suggests the possibility that it had been brought there, to be sold, from some distant point, although he adds that the form of its horseshoe-shaped little arches and the heart-shaped terminals favour the idea of an Andalusian origin. Granada, as a centre of tourist traffic, tends indeed to attract to itself antiquities (real or false) not only from other parts of Spain but even from abroad (e.g. Morocco and Italy); but that an object so rare, comparatively, as the present

<sup>1</sup> This may possibly have given rise to my informant's statement that at least one other *polycandelon* not in the Museum had been found at Granada.

## BRONZE POLYCANDELON FOUND IN SPAIN 329

one should, if coming from abroad, find its way there in preference to some more important centre, seems to me unlikely although not impossible.

The object is the platform of a *polycandelon*,<sup>1</sup> a hanging lamp-carrier, in a single casting of very open construction, whose diameter (measured from the tip of one ray to the outermost point

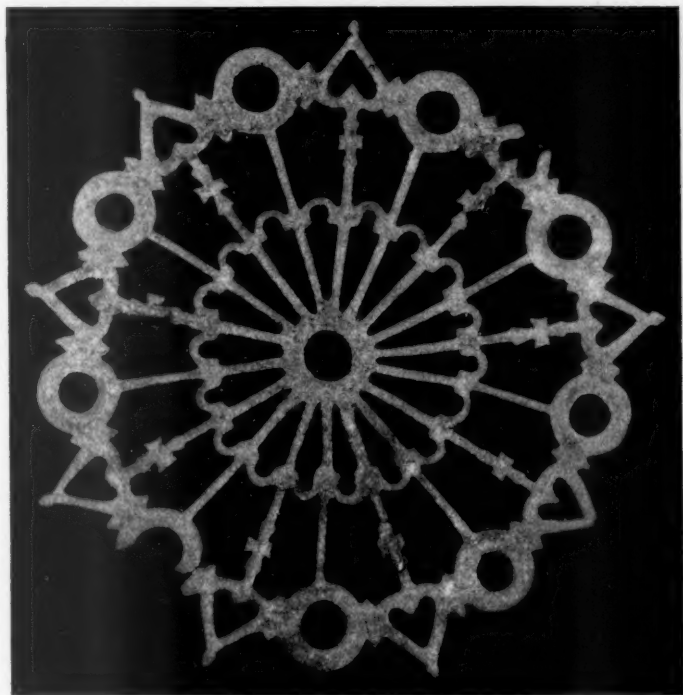


FIG. 1.

of the little circle at the end of the opposite ray), varies from about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in. to about 13 in., and whose average thickness is about  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. Its metal is light golden in colour, and is covered with a thin layer of lightish green patina. From a small circle at its centre radiate eighteen slender bars terminating alternately in an openwork figure having somewhat the outline of a heart and in an openwork

<sup>1</sup> For general information concerning *polycandela* and the manner of their use, see Lethaby and Swainson's *The Church of Sancta Sophia*, London and New York, 1894, pp. 111 *seqq.*

circle, the alternating hearts and circles being joined into a continuous rim by means of short radial double-pointed bars to which each heart or circle is tangent on either side. A little less than half-way from the centre the bars are joined in pairs by a series of arcs (of about  $240^\circ$ ) of very small circles, and between the heart-shaped head of each alternate bar and the large rosette formed by the little arcs is a small cross. Upon the crosses of three of the bars, equidistant from each other, are small loops intended to serve for the attachment of the means of suspension.

The present *polycandelon* is not the only one which has (actually or by repute) been found in the vicinity of Granada. In addition to one or more others which, according to an informant at Granada, have been found in the neighbourhood but concerning which he could give no further information, the remains of at least six were found in 1874, together with many other things, on a site known traditionally as the 'Secano [= dry, unirrigated land] de la Mezquita [= of the Mosque]'. These six have been briefly catalogued in a long paper by D. Manuel Gómez-Moreno, entitled 'Medina Elvira',<sup>1</sup> in which an account is given of the site on which they were found; and the other objects found with them and on other adjacent sites are listed.

When, in the early months of 1874, the Secano de la Mezquita was used as a source of ready-hewn blocks of stone for employment in the building of a house in the neighbouring village of Atarfe, about a hundredweight (to be exact, 104 *libras*) of pieces of bronze was discovered there, together with a number of other things, including fragments of glass which were found near the remains of the *polycandela* and suggest that oil-vessels of that material were used with those bronze platforms.<sup>2</sup> The condition of the various objects discovered showed that the Secano must have been the scene of a violent conflagration, signs of which were also to be found in all the other parts of the ruined city.<sup>3</sup> The Secano itself seems to have been the site of the finest building of which traces have been preserved at Elvira, a building which appears unquestionably to have been the mosque of the Arab city.<sup>4</sup> The archaeological evidence seems to indicate that that city had previously been the Visigothic town of Castala, which became

<sup>1</sup> Originally published at Granada, in 1888, and illustrated by small sketches of the various objects, including the *polycandela*, found. It was subsequently reprinted, without illustrations, in the author's *Cosas Granadinas de Arte y Arqueología* (Granada, n.d.), to the paging of which the references throughout the present 'Note' are to be referred.

<sup>2</sup> 'Medina Elvira', pp. 169, 170.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 171.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 186, 187.



the Medina Elvira, the capital of the district of that name, and that its destruction took place during the first third of the eleventh century, in the course of the civil wars, when its inhabitants abandoned it and took refuge at Granada. The objects of all kinds, dating from the period of the Arab occupation, which were found in the excavations, 'correspond to the debased Roman [*Románico*] style, and to the style called Byzantine, having nothing which shows that Arabic art had yet assumed a form of its own, wherefore it must be agreed that these objects belong to the period comprised between the eighth and the eleventh centuries'.<sup>1</sup> Concerning these objects the Hurtados, too, say 'they correspond to the primitive Arabic taste, when the conquerors of our soil could do nothing more than imitate the arts of the conquered population'.<sup>2</sup>

The pieces composing the six *polycandela* in the Granada Museum were discovered among the hundredweight of bronze mentioned above. As some of the *polycandela* were in a very fragmentary condition, they were, for their better preservation and for purposes of exhibition, mounted upon circular boards on which—a matter of no great difficulty, as the designs are symmetrical about the centre—lines were painted representing missing parts of the platforms. Four of the platforms (of which three have been mounted on boards) are shown in figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, representing respectively nos. 547, 549, 550, and 548 of the Museum's cataloguing.<sup>3</sup> The fourth (fig. 5) is comparatively complete, but unfortunately much of its upper surface is hidden by the agglutinated mass of chains by means of which it was suspended; on its under side may be seen carbonized remains of the grass (*esparto*) mats which must have been on the pavement of the building in the Secano. The fifth platform, not shown here, is in rather fragmentary condition. The sixth (no. 552; G.-M. no. 41), in an almost complete state, was, at the time I made my negatives, so exhibited that unfortunately it was impracticable for me to photograph it satisfactorily; a good view of it, hanging, may be seen in *Iglesias Mozárabes*, pl. cxlix.<sup>4</sup> Suspended, with its parts in their proper relation to each other, its disc was hung, by means of the three loops on the upper surface, from three chains composed of small links and attached to a bronze joint which itself hung by a short piece of chain from a bronze sphere hung from the ceiling. In fig. 6 may be seen several similar

<sup>1</sup> 'Medina Elvira', p. 185.

<sup>2</sup> J. and M. Oliver Hurtado, *Granada y sus Monumentos*, Malaga, 1875, p. 432.

<sup>3</sup> They correspond to Gómez-Moreno's nos. 44, 42, 45, and 46, on pp. 197, 198.

<sup>4</sup> Pl. cl and fig. 215 show three others of the discs.

bronze joints, and a bronze sphere, which belonged to the suspensory systems of the other *polycandela*.<sup>1</sup> A number of the remaining bronze fragments found with the *polycandela* seem to have belonged to other suspended objects, perhaps lamps of another kind, or, judging from a thin arched plate, ornaments like crowns (*diademas*).<sup>2</sup>

In the elder Señor Gómez-Moreno's opinion, the *polycandela* in the Granada Museum seem, according to the evidence available, to have been for mosque-lamps; and, so far as I am able to judge, there is nothing in their style or in the details of their ornamentation to make us dissent from that opinion. His son suggests (*Iglesias Mozárabes*, p. 391) that the relatively advanced characteristics of two of them indicate workmanship of the definitely Arab period, and points out that the other four are, although lacking distinguishing crosses, so similar in design to Christian *polycandela* that we might well believe that they had been taken from early churches for use in the mosque, just as Moslem things were in later times adapted for use in Spanish churches. He says that these four, if they are not of Mozarabic workmanship, clearly copy Mozarabic models whose types became established in the Moslem art of the district. Of these *polycandela* Riaño says,<sup>3</sup> they 'are artistic in their general lines, but the workmanship is indifferent, and the ornamentation heavy and coarse', and this may, I think, well lead us to believe that they were made during the Arab occupation (which terminated at an early date on the site where they were found), rather than during the Visigothic period. Compared with them, the present platform is light, not only in respect to its design, but also in the quantity of metal used in its construction; furthermore, the series of nine crosses in its ornamentation indicates that it was made for Christian use, and clearly not to serve in a mosque. We may therefore, I think, reasonably suppose that it was made at a period anterior to that of the Arab domination; that is, at some date before the eighth century.

The *polycandela* above cited are the only examples found in Spain of which I have heard. There are, however, in museums outside of Spain a number of other *polycandela*, from various localities, of which descriptions have been published. Of these, the one which seems most nearly to correspond to the present example is the one in the Cairo Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, figured (fig. 335) and described (pp. 297, 298) by J. Strzygowski in the

<sup>1</sup> *Iglesias Mozárabes*, p. 391, calls attention to the similarity between some of these suspensory members and members of the Coptic *polycandelon* at Cairo or the Calabrian *polycandelon*, both referred to *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Medina Elvira', p. 170.

<sup>3</sup> J. F. Riaño, *The Industrial Arts in Spain*, Lond., 1890, p. 69.

# BRONZE POLYCANDELON FOUND IN SPAIN 333

section *Koptische Kunst* (Vienna, 1904) of the *Cat. gén. des Antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire*. This object (Cat. no. 9156 ; it is the only one of the kind catalogued), of which ten fragments

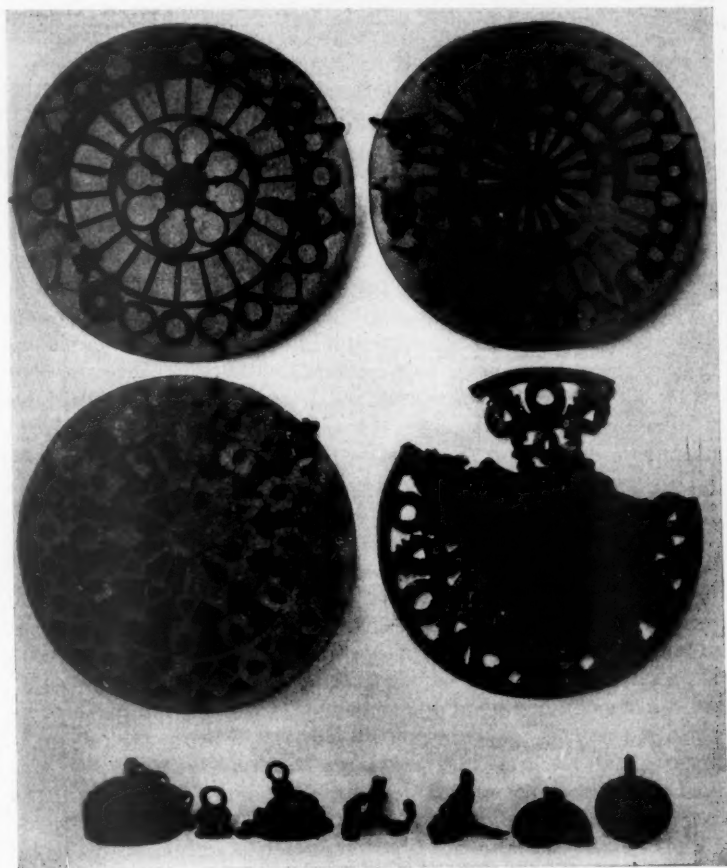


FIG. 2.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 6

FIG. 3.

FIG. 5.

remain, had in its outer portion twenty-four radial bars terminating alternately in a small circle and in a trident-like figure very similar to what the heart-shaped pieces of the present specimen would present if their tips were removed ; and the bars with the

trident-like ends are broken by small crosses placed almost exactly as are the crosses of the present specimen. Close as are these similarities, it is nevertheless obvious that the principal part of the central portion, now missing, had a form quite different from that of the present example. Its outer diameter, as given by Strzygowski, is 46–47 cms. (approx.  $18\frac{1}{2}$  in.), and it is attributed by him to the sixth–eighth centuries.

Of similar character is another *polycandelon*, in the British Museum,<sup>1</sup> the design of whose disc is composed of sixteen bars radiating from the centre and terminating each in a small circle, with a small cross resting on one small rounded arch and supporting two others between each pair of bars. The disc, whose diameter is  $17\frac{3}{4}$  in., is hung by chains meeting at a hook. Rohault de Fleury figures<sup>2</sup> another *polycandelon*, of similar nature, found in a catacomb in Calabria and attributed to the fifth century, whose platform consists of a small central circle from which radiate twelve bars terminating alternately in a circle (of the same size as the central one) and in a pair of nearly complete smaller circles; the six bars ending in the pairs of circles are each broken midway by a little cross, thus closely resembling the trident-ended bars of the Cairo example and the heart-ended bars of the present one, to which they seem obviously to be in some way related. At the centre of the platform, whose diameter is 23 cms. (9 in.), is shown a bronze lamp whose base just fits the central opening.

The Kaiser-Friedrich Museum, at Berlin, has four *polycandela*, from various places in the Nearer East, which are believed to date from the sixth or the seventh century. They are all smaller than the present example, and their discs are like circular plates pierced with a series of openings rather than like systems of bars grouped with other small elements. For comparison here, the most interesting of them is no. 1007,<sup>3</sup> from Smyrna, whose outer edge is composed of six arcs and six salient angles in alternation, and much resembles the outer edge of the present specimen with its nine arcs and nine salients; it is not quite 10 in. in diameter.

The present example lacks, unfortunately, the chains or rods by which it was suspended when in use, and we are therefore unable to utilize its system of suspension as a criterion in judging of its place of origin. The system used for the discs now at the

<sup>1</sup> Cf. O. M. Dalton, *Cat. Early Christian Antiquities . . . Brit. Mus.*, Lond., 1901, no. 529, pl. xxvi and p. 104; or *Guide to . . . Early Christian . . . Antiquities*, 1903, pp. 70, 71.

<sup>2</sup> *La Messe*, vol. vi (1888), pl. cdxxxix; description on pp. 12, 13.

<sup>3</sup> See Oskar Wulff's *Altchristliche . . . Bildwerke*, Königliche Museen zu Berlin, part i, Berlin, 1909.

Granada Museum has been described above (p. 331), but as those discs appear to me to be of a later period than the one here, we cannot, I think, apply it as evidence defining the system used for this one. Of the other *polycandela* I have cited, some have a system embodying ordinary chains, some one formed of a series of rods.

The resemblances of certain of the details of the present example to details of the *polycandelon* at Cairo, of that at the British Museum, and of the one shown by Rohault de Fleury, suggest strongly an Eastern origin for it, and that it was imported into Spain—perhaps from or through Byzantium, with which the Visigothic kings were in close touch, and from which came, as well, many of the ornamental objects and decorative motives used during the earlier centuries of the Arab occupation of Spain. On the other hand, since the Romans in Spain were accomplished workers in bronze, and the Visigoths continued—as is testified by various articles of an ecclesiastical or of a personal character which have come down to us—to be workers in metals,<sup>1</sup> although less skilful, it seems to me possible that we may have in this specimen an example of late Visigothic metal-work, based on the *polycandela* used at about the same period in the Nearer East. But whether the disc be of Spanish or of Eastern manufacture, and especially if it were found in the circumstances described to me, it appears when viewed in association with the others found near Granada (some at least of which closely resemble it) to have a special interest as a piece of evidence concerned with the early history of Hispano-Arabic metal-work.

#### *Addendum*

The bronze fragment shown in fig. 7, while not directly connected with the above *polycandela*, is interesting from the circumstance that it appears to have been made during the same period as the *polycandela* in the Granada Museum. When I got it, at Madrid, I was unable to learn anything whatever concerning its previous history. However, its very close resemblance in the general character of its execution and in certain of its details—the disc (with its projections round the edge), the part of the stem (including the swelling portions) remaining, the figure of the bird, and the openwork of the frame—to a bronze object of similar dimensions, found with the Granada *polycandela* and now kept with them in the Museum, seems to indicate clearly the period

<sup>1</sup> Cf. J. Amador de los Rios' *El Arte Latino-Bizantino en España*, Madrid, 1861.

to which it should be assigned, if not actually the locality or the site. The object referred to, which has from its form been said to resemble a temple, has been figured by Leonard Williams in *Arts and Crafts of Older Spain*.<sup>1</sup> A similar bronze object, having a square base upon which rest nine long slender columns supporting a square piece whose upper part the lower part of the present fragment closely resembles, is in the Archaeological Museum at Madrid (no. 825 of its section); it now lacks, however, every-

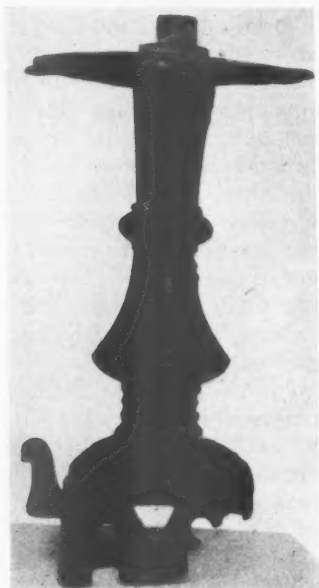


FIG. 7.

thing above the junction of the stem with the domed roof of the 'temple'. Both they and the present object have been, I think, lamp-stands similar in nature to those, from the Near East, figured by Wulff (*op. cit.*, pl. 1).<sup>2</sup> The surface of the present fragment is in considerable part covered with a crude and coarsely-graven conventional ornamentation. So few examples of Hispano-Arabic bronze-work of the period in question seem to have survived that the present object, although fragmentary, has appeared worth recording.

<sup>1</sup> Lond., 1907, vol. i, pl. xxxii. Cf. Riaño, *op. cit.*, p. 69; and 'Medina Elvira', p. 199 (a sketch of it is given in the original pamphlet).

<sup>2</sup> Cf. also British Museum example, no. 496 figured on p. 69 of *Guide to . . . Early Christian . . . Antiquities*.



## DISCUSSION

Mr. DALTON thought the date of the *polycandelon* exhibited was probably sixth century. Whether made in the east or west, the bronze was evidently copied from an Early Christian or Byzantine model. The illumination, when *polycandela* were used, was effected by means of glass oil-lamps which fitted into the circular holes on the margin. Early churches had enormous quantities of such lights suspended from the roof, and in some churches they had been compared with the stars of the sky. Some of the ancient *polycandela* must have been of great size and weight, but only small ones had reached us, many larger examples having, no doubt, been broken up for the metal.

The PRESIDENT said the exhibit was an uncommon one, and he was not familiar with any like it from Spain. He was inclined to regard Cairo as the centre of manufacture, as some Coptic remains in the museum there were very similar. The light of *polycandela* came from floating wicks in half-filled tumblers of glass with spreading lip; and some of the light had therefore to pass through the oil, for which reason a large number of these lamps was needed.

## Notes

*Retirement of Sir Hercules Read.*—On 31st July Sir Hercules Read, P.S.A., retired from the British Museum after forty years' service, during twenty-five of which he had been Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography. To mark the event a volume was presented to him by a body of subscribers, containing illustrations in colour and collotype with short descriptions of some of the most important objects acquired by his department during his Keepership. This volume was presented to him by the Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the principal Trustees, at a dinner held at Princes' Restaurant on 28th June which was attended by a large number of his colleagues and friends.

*British Museum Appointments.*—On the retirement of Sir Hercules Read, his department in the British Museum has been divided into two. Mr. O. M. Dalton, F.S.A., succeeds to the Keepership of British and Medieval Antiquities, but Ceramics and Ethnography now constitute a separate department under Mr. R. L. Hobson. The prehistoric section remains with British and Medieval Antiquities, while the oriental collections are transferred to the new department.

*Remarkable stone implements.*—The rostro-carinate controversy is revived by Sir Ray Lankester's recent paper in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society (B. vol. 92, 1921), on a remarkable flint implement from Selsey Bill. Full justice is done to its features in three full-size views drawn by Miss Gertrude Woodward, the flint in question measuring about 8 in. by 5 in. It was found on the shore in 1911 when the shingle was suddenly washed away, and is published as good evidence of the existence and human origin of the type, though the actual *carina* is in this case wanting. Mention is incidentally made of a palaeolith measuring 12½ in. in length and weighing 6 lb. 2 oz. from the gravel at Taplow. It has been presented to the Natural History Museum by Mr. L. L. Treacher, F.G.S., and a coloured cast is exhibited at Bloomsbury, where the Selsey specimen has also been sent as a gift by Sir Ray Lankester.

*Exhibitions of Egyptian antiquities.*—Three exhibitions of Egyptian antiquities were to be seen in London during July. A number of masterpieces was on loan at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and an illustrated catalogue by Mr. Percy Newberry, O.B.E., and Dr. H. R. Hall, F.S.A., is to be published. In the Society's rooms were displayed the specimens discovered at Tell el-Amarna by Professor Eric Peet and Mr. A. G. K. Hayter, F.S.A., for the Egypt Exploration Society; and at University College, Professor Petrie showed the results of two years' digging at Lahun and Sedment on behalf of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt.

*Late Celtic Urn Field at Swarling, Kent.*—An Early British burial-ground that may prove a rival to Aylesford has been discovered at Swarling, Kent, a few miles south of Canterbury, and by the courtesy of the landlord, Mr. Arthur Collard, has been partly excavated by Mr. Leonard Woolley on behalf of the Society's Research Committee. The cremated bones are contained in pottery urns developed from the pedestal type, and so far no two vessels of the same form have been discovered. The brooches of bronze and iron indicate that the cemetery was in use about 50 B.C. to A.D. 50, but much more evidence is expected when the excavation is resumed after the harvest. Besides the burial groups of pottery, remains of a bloomery were discovered with a large amount of slag and traces of enamelling, evidently of the same period. The discovery confirms the view that the Aylesford culture was characteristic of the inhabitants of Kent whom Caesar marked out as the most civilized of the Britons.

*Earthworks near Bournemouth.*—A survey of the earthworks in the Bournemouth district, printed by the local Natural History Society, is from the pen of our Fellow Mr. Heywood Sumner, and in his best style. It shows what can be achieved by individual effort; and in default of county or other regional surveys, his maps and sections will serve as a model for field-workers elsewhere. Mr. Sumner has already dealt with the earthworks of Cranborne Chase and the New Forest, and Mr. W. G. Wallace adds an account of others in the Bournemouth district south of the Stour, including those on Hengistbury Head and eight others hitherto unrecorded. There seem to be no local long barrows or other neolithic monuments, but Mr. Sumner has little hesitation in attributing various remains to the Bronze and Early Iron Ages, or to Roman and medieval times.

*Excavations at Wood Eaton.*—In the autumn of 1920 at the suggestion of Sir Arthur Evans and with the kind permission of the owner of the property, Major Weyland, a party of undergraduates and a few senior members of the University of Oxford began excavations at Wood Eaton, in the field numbered two on Miss Taylor's plan.<sup>1</sup> The work was carried on till the end of the Hilary Term. The whole site is covered with small broken sherds, which are mixed up with the soil, and appear at all depths till undisturbed clay is reached. Trial pits were dug at wide intervals over the field, and just below the surface a layer of loose stones, possibly the stones from buildings, was found. Beneath these stones, in the centre of the field, a quantity of painted plaster was excavated. This lay for the most part with the paint downwards. The background of the design was a dark red with a border ornamented with a simple conventional flower pattern in green and cream. In some places above and almost everywhere below the fragments of plaster a layer from 2½ in. to 4 in. thick of burnt material was found. Beneath this layer and directly contiguous to it, with marks of fire upon the stones, traces of walls were found, too few, however, to trace any definite plan. A few Antonine and Constantinian coins, one cross-bow brooch, two early Samian stamps, and

<sup>1</sup> M. V. Taylor, 'Wood Eaton', *Journ. Roman Studies*, 1917, p. 101.

much rough pottery were found in the humus. The general impression gained by the excavators was that the whole site had been destroyed by fire, once and probably twice, in ancient times and ruined beyond hope of reconstruction then or possibly at a later date. As it seemed unlikely that further excavations would add appreciably to our knowledge of the site, work was reluctantly abandoned at the end of the Hilary Term. A more complete account of the finds will be published shortly in the *Journal of Roman Studies*.

*Discovery of a Roman coffin at Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire.*—In April of this year a stone coffin was found on the slope of the hill at Lower Slaughter, quite close to Buckle Street. Mr. Dudley Buxton, who examined the find on behalf of the Society, reports that it is made of a good oolitic stone which seems to differ in texture from that found locally. The coffin, which was rectangular, narrowing at the foot, appeared to have been dressed inside with an axe or mattock. It measured 70 in. in length, 12 in. in breadth at the foot, and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in. at the head, and had a maximum depth of 12 in., but at the foot was  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. The covering slab was roughly dressed with a chisel and measured 88 in. in length, 19 in. in breadth at the foot, and 29 in. at the head. The coffin was in the earth and the outside could not be examined, but on the part exposed no inscription was visible. It was oriented with the feet a little to the west of south. The slab had been fixed with a little dab of mortar. The contained skeleton was very fragmentary but was certainly that of an adult male in the prime of life. The stature was apparently about 5ft.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. There were a few traces of iron on the bones but not enough to suggest anything definite. At the feet of the skeleton were some fragments of leather indurated by the rust of small hobnails passing through them. Most are too small to admit of any reconstruction, but a few pieces give clear indications of structure and probable position. The sole, as shown by nails of which the inner riveted end is preserved, was about  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. thick, and portions from the side of the sole show the leather to have been cut with a bevelled edge. These same portions also indicate a very straight line on the inner side of the foot. The nails, apparently of a small hobnail variety, are set at intervals of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Other fragments belong to the curved outline of the toe, or more probably of the heel. In these, remains of a second parallel row of nails are preserved. Two pieces show a triple setting of nails closely adjoining the outer fringe of nails at the side of the sole. Thus far there is nothing remarkable in the arrangement of the nails, but there are indications of a more complicated setting. Two fragments at least are semicircular in shape with a chord of about  $1\frac{3}{16}$  in. between the widest set nails. This agrees exactly with the diameter of the 'shoe-latchet' setting on the sole of a shoe from the Poultry, London (*Arch. Journ.* 32, 329 fig.), and, though it is not possible to reconstruct it with certainty, some similar arrangement may have been adopted on the Lower Slaughter shoe. For other patterned settings see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xl, 505, fig. 35 from Barrhill.

There is much that is reminiscent of what is known of the system of nailing Roman 'caligae', and these remains support the Roman date of the burial indicated by the stone coffin and the skeletal material.

*The Lazar House, Norwich.*—This building has recently been presented to the city by Sir Eustace Gurney, after a thorough restoration. The Lazar house or Magdalen chapel was built by Bishop Herbert de Losinga, the founder of the cathedral, on ground belonging to the cathedral church. Of the present building the west and south doorways are most likely Bishop Herbert's work, although it is possible that they are not now in their original positions. That on the south has recently been rebuilt, and as there is a Norman buttress in the north, the walls are probably of that period.

In the eighteenth century the building was used as a barn. In 1902 Mr. Walter Rye saved it from being pulled down, and in 1906 it was purchased by Sir Eustace Gurney, who has now in a most public spirited manner handed it over to the city corporation.

*Find of Treasure Trove at Abbeyland, Navan, co. Meath.*—Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Ireland, communicates the following: On Friday, 17th June, 1921, a labourer, when deepening a drain at Abbeyland, near Navan, co. Meath, found a crock containing a large number of silver coins. Of these 474 and eleven fragments of a black-glaze vessel, probably of late seventeenth-century date, have been forwarded through various channels to the Royal Irish Academy. The fragments of the crock are not sufficiently large to enable its shape to be determined. The coins consisted of 2 shillings, Edward VI, mint marks, ton, and y; 2 sixpences, Edward VI, Tower, and York Mints; 2 English shillings and 2 English sixpences, Philip and Mary; 52 English shillings, Elizabeth, marks include, martlet, cross-crosslet, bell, escallop, hand, woolpack, 1 and 2; 192 English sixpences, Elizabeth, marks include, arrow, rose, lion, coronet, castle, ermine, cross, sword, bell, A, escallop, hand, ton, woolpack, key, 1, star; 44 English shillings, James I, marks include, thistle, lis, rose, escallop, coronet, bell, trefoil, ton; 4 Irish shillings, James I, 1, first, 3, second coinage; 23 English sixpences, James I, marks include, thistle, lis, rose, escallop, coronet; 3 thistle merks of James VI, 2 dated 1601, 1 dated 1602; 28 English half-crowns of Charles I ordinary type, marks include, crown, triangle, star, triangle in circle, eye, sun, rose; 1 English half-crown, Charles I, declaration type, dated 1645, A below date; 79 English shillings of Charles I, marks include, lis, anchor, portcullis, bell, crown, ton, triangle, star, triangle in circle, (P), (R); 18 English sixpences, Charles I, marks include, rose, bell, ton, triangle in circle; 8 Irish coins, Charles I, i. e. Inchiquin money, 2 half-crowns, first, and 1 third issue; Ormonde money, 2 half-crowns and 3 sixpences; 8 Spanish 'cob' dollars, and 4 half-dollars; a much-worn coin that appears to be a sixpence of Elizabeth, struck on both sides with the Royal Arms (82 can be seen above the shield on one side); an indistinguishable coin.

The fragments of the vessel and a small selection of the coins have been acquired as treasure trove by the Royal Irish Academy. They will be exhibited in the National Museum, Dublin.

*St. Stephen's, Walbrook.*—The abnormal heat of July last produced many curious results, and amongst them it was found that the lead on

the dome of St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, had crept and fallen to an extent of over eighteen inches. This church is the masterpiece of Wren, and the model for St. Paul's dome, and its beauties are well known to all in the City who pass the Mansion House. The dome has been swathed in tarpaulin to keep out the weather, as otherwise the first heavy shower would have brought down the enrichments of its interior.

*The House of Robert de Parys.*—Mr. C. L. Kingsford writes as follows: In my paper on *Paris Garden and the Bear-Baiting* in the last volume of *Archaeologia* (lxx, 157), I pointed out that though I had not found any other reference to the house of Robert de Parys it was natural to suppose that he resided in Queenhithe Ward. This conjecture I can now confirm. William atte Stokes, *alias* Essex, in his will made in 1449, refers to his tenement in the parish of St. Michael, Queenhithe, lying between the tenement of William Wynter, cowper, on the west, and the tenement. 'quondam Roberti de Parys ex parte oriente, et extendit se a vico Regio versus Boream usque ad aliam viam Regiam ibidem versus Austrum'. From this it seems probable that the dwelling-house of Robert de Parys, and therefore also the house for the butchers, was on the south side of Thames Street, a little to the east of Broken Wharf, and probably between that lane and Timberhithe. The reference to the will of William atte Stokes is *Commissary of London*, Prowet, f. 228.

*Archaeology in Spain.*—Mr. Horace Sandars communicates the following: Progress in archaeological research in Spain and the publication of the unexampled results attained have been so rapid and far reaching during the past few years that it is practically impossible to take even a cursory survey of the results attained in the short space allotted to a note in this journal. The field covered by recent investigations is a very wide one, but I do not propose, for the present, to carry my remarks thereon beyond the time of the Roman occupation of the Peninsula, and if a distinction could be made and greater importance attached to one subject rather than another, I suggest that the discoveries bearing upon Iberian (in the sense of pre-Roman) culture and development in art and industries in their various phases take precedence over others. I do not propose to touch upon the literature relating to such subjects, which has been prolific and of a high order, except by way of reference, but I feel that I cannot but call special attention to a publication which appeared in Barcelona in 1920. It consists of a translation into Spanish by Dr. Pedro Bosch Gimpera (1)<sup>1</sup> of an article on Spain by Dr. Adolfo Schulten, which he wrote for a German Encyclopaedia, but to which the former has added an Appendix, entitled *La Arqueología Prerromana Hispanica*, which is by far the most complete and well-arranged account of archaeological progress in Spain which has hitherto appeared. The bibliography at the end of each section treated is full and invaluable.

The admirable work initiated by Abbé H. Breuil, and carried on by D. Juan Cabré, D. Hernandez Pacheco, Professor Obermaier and others, in connexion with the rock-paintings of the Peninsula has pro-

<sup>1</sup> The figures in brackets refer to the bibliography at the end of this note.



duced results far exceeding their most sanguine expectations. There is hardly a district in Iberia which has not been investigated, and yet new and surprising discoveries are made every year. The paintings of the palaeolithic period have now been traced from the north-west of the Peninsula to the east or Mediterranean coast in the Provinces of Ternel, Valencia, Albacete, and others, and in nearly all cases the drawings and attitudes of the animals with which man was then acquainted are admirably true to form and conception. The fauna is varied, and among the rarer animals depicted we find the elephant and the bear (not the cave-bear) in the north-west and the rhinoceros and an elk in the east. There is, however, one marked distinction between the rock-paintings in the north-west and those of the east of Spain. In the former the representations of the human form are rare and primitive in the extreme (2), whereas they are frequent and surprisingly realistic in the latter. Figures of both men and women are commonly to be seen (5), combined with representations of animals, and taking part, in the case of the men, in the chase (6) or in desperate combats with other huntsmen or tribes.

The incidents are too numerous to mention here, but there is one to which reference might be made (7) as it shows both method and organization in their hunting expeditions. It represents the driving of a herd of deer towards a group of huntsmen who, aligned in suitable positions, are shooting at them with bow and arrow. Speaking generally, the women are clothed while the men are nude. The sense of movement, in many instances of rapid movement, which the palaeolithic artists were able to convey to the men and beasts they drew is truly surprising.

Among the animals represented on the rocks at Minateda, in the Province of Albacete, which lies to the west of Valencia and well down in the south-east of Spain, is the reindeer, a herd of which can distinctly be seen [(3) fig. 30]. This representation must, however, be due to a reminiscence on the part of the artist of what he had seen in the north-east of the Peninsula, or to a head of the deer having actually been brought to Albacete, as there is no evidence of the reindeer having penetrated to any considerable distance south of the Pyrenees.

The transition, if one may use such an expression, in the rupestrian art from the palaeolithic to the neolithic periods (9) can be clearly traced (10), and the marked characteristics of the later period have been distinctly defined. They may generally be described as expressions of conventionalism or schematism. Many of the scenes with which the palaeolithic artist has made us familiar are repeated by the neolithic painter, although the fauna naturally differs. In the latter case, however, the animals are so crudely represented that their nature is often a matter of guess-work, while the human form, both male and female, becomes so schematized that it is finally represented merely by signs which do not appear to have any connexion whatever with the object depicted [(8) p. 239].

Abbé H. Breuil, whose enthusiastic researches have opened up so much new country in Spain, discovered many neolithic sites in the Sierra Morena and in other parts of the south of the Peninsula where

material evidence confirmed the opinion that the rock paintings belonged to that period; and he was followed by Sñr. Cabré who also did good work there in this connexion. The human form is, however, not always conventionalized, since Abbé Breuil discovered in the Sierra Morena [(3) pp. 240-241] a rock painting where the figures of both men and women are unmistakably defined, and where, for the first time, scenes in which domesticated animals play a part have been found, and where three horses, accompanied by a dog or cat, are being led by a cord or rope held by women.

In some instances the neolithic paintings were most elaborate and were executed in several different colours and probably at different periods. In the Cueva del Pajo de las Figuras, in the Province of Cadiz, for instance, the composition includes several hundred different subjects, such as human beings, stags and other animals, and a large number of different kinds of birds and their nests containing eggs, etc. (11). Abbé Breuil has published a list of the birds represented in this great painting [(3) p. 157]. They are mostly aquatic, such as the ibis, the swan, and the heron, but there are some land birds as well, such as the bustard and the partridge. As I write an exhibition is being held in Madrid of the rock paintings of different periods found in the Peninsula. They have been gathered together from all sources and reproduced in their natural colouring, and from them important and enlightening results may be expected.

Among the most interesting and important archaeological discoveries in the Iberian Peninsula of the past few years is that made by Mr. George Bonsor in the autumn of 1920 when he succeeded in tracing the western branch of the river Guadalquivir, all knowledge of which had long been lost. Mr. Bonsor has definitely succeeded in locating the site of the renowned Phoenician Emporium, the Tartessus-Gader of Avienus's *Ora Maritima*, the Tharshish of the Scriptures, and the 'island' which Strabo so accurately describes as formed by the two arms of the river Betis (known as the Tartessus in pre-Roman times), where they flowed into the sea to the west of the rock on which stood the lighthouse of Sevilinus Caepio, the modern Chipiona.

The site forms part of the well-known *marismas*, where the flamingoes breed, the 'wild camels' stray, and where that excellent sportsman the King of Spain takes part in, perhaps, the finest shooting on the continent of Europe.

I hope to continue this survey of Spanish archaeology in a subsequent number.

- (1) *Hispania (Geografía, Etnología, Historia)*, traducción del Alemán por los Doctores Pedro Bosch Gimpera y Miguel Artigas Ferrando, con un apéndice sobre La Arqueología Prerromana Hispánica por el Doctor Pedro Bosch Gimpera. Barcelona: De Serra y Russell, Ronda Universidad, 6. 1920.
- (2) *Les Cavernes de la Région Cantabrique (Espagne)*, par H. Alcalde del Rio, l'Abbé Breuil et le R. Père Lorenzo Sierra. Monaco, 1911. Planches xlv et xlv.
- (3) *L'Anthropologie*, t. xxx, 1920. L'Abbé H. Breuil. Les Roches peintes de Minateda (Albacete), figs. 7 et 30.
- (4) *Les Cavernes de la Région Cantabrique* (as in 2). Bear, page 4 and plate iii.

- (5) *L'Anthropologie*, t. xx, p. 1; xxii, p. 641; xxiii, p. 529; xxvi, p. 313; xxix, p. 2. L'Abbé Breuil. Les Peintures rupestres de la Péninsule Ibérique.
- (6) *El Arte rupestre en España*, por Juan Cabré Aguiló. Junta para Ampliación de Estudios é Investigaciones científicas. Madrid, 1915.
- (7) *Las Pinturas rupestres del Barranco de Valltorta (Castellón)*, por Hugo Obermaier y Paul Wernert. Junta para Ampliación, &c. 1919.
- (8) Institut de Paléontologie humaine. *Rapports sur les travaux de l'Année 1913*, p. 233. *Travaux en Espagne*, par MM. Breuil et Obermaier. Masson et C<sup>e</sup>, Paris.
- (9) *L'Anthropologie*, t. xxvi, 1915. vi. Les Abris peints du Mont Arabi près Yecla (Murcie), par l'Abbé H. Breuil et Miles Burkitt, p. 322 et fig. 3; p. 330 et fig. 4.
- (10) See (3), pp. 45 and 46; figs. 43 and 44.
- (11) *Avance al Estudio de las Pinturas prehistóricas del Extremo Sur de España (Laguna de la Janda)*, por Juan Cabré y Eduardo Hernandez-Pacheco. Junta para Ampliación de Estudios, &c. Madrid, 1914, pp. 10-27, and coloured plate.

*Archaeology in Palestine.*—Under the new Government, of which Sir Herbert Samuel is the head as British High Commissioner, a Department of Antiquities has been organized, an Archaeological Advisory Board constituted, and an Antiquities Ordinance promulgated. The Advisory Board represents the interests of the different communities and the societies of foreign countries engaged in archaeological pursuits in Palestine. The Antiquities Ordinance, based upon the terms of the mandate and the collective advice of specialists, is working well, and may be modified so far as desirable after experience, and to bring it into parallelism with the Antiquities Law of the French mandatory area in Syria. The historical sites of Palestine are being registered and a provisional schedule of these sites is now being published in the *Palestine Gazette*. A central museum is being organized under Mr. Phythian Adams. A hundred and twenty cases of antiquities have been recovered; these contain the finds made in excavations conducted in the years just preceding the War, and include the very important results of Dr. Mackenzie's work at Ain Shems and some of Professor Macalister's at Gezer and elsewhere. Local museums are being organized for the care of objects of peculiarly local interest. The Citadel of Jerusalem will be devoted to the display of architectural pieces and larger sculptures. If found practicable, the Central Museum will eventually be housed within the Citadel.

Repairs have been effected to the Hippicus Tower, the Damascus Gate, and various parts of the medieval walls of Jerusalem under the direction of the Pro-Jerusalem Society which has undertaken the care of these monuments by arrangement. The 'Tower of the Forty Martyrs' or 'Crusaders' Tower' at Ramleh will be put into a state of repair in collaboration with the Public Works Department. This beautiful example of a Campanile was built under Mohammed El Nazir in 1318 in the Romanesque style of Southern France, suggesting the handiwork of French Crusaders. At Ain-Duk, near Jericho, the French Archaeological School (*École Biblique*) under Père Vincent and his colleagues have completed the clearance of the ancient

synagogue with its mosaic pavements; these it will be remembered have special features of decoration and also Hebrew inscriptions. The design of a Zodiac has been recovered. It was found indispensable for their protection to take up these pavements, a task which was entrusted to Mr. Mackay, Custodian of Antiquities in this Department. Steps have been taken to protect other ancient monuments at Jifna, Ramallah, Tiberias, and Caesarea.

At Askalon the Palestine Exploration Fund began exploring in the autumn and resumed excavations on a larger scale in the spring. The site proved to have a considerable depth of deposits since Hellenistic times; but important Graeco-Roman buildings are being uncovered (including apparently the *Puteus Pacis* of Antoninus Martyr) and the Philistine levels have been ascertained at the depth of about five to seven metres. A number of ceramic specimens have been collected and classified for comparative study. Further details of the results are to be found in the current quarterly statements of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

At Tiberias the Palestine Jewish Exploration Society made in 1920 successful soundings, disclosing remains clearly to be identified with the period of the Talmud. The same Society is now engaged in excavations under Dr. Slousch on the same site.

In Jerusalem, at Gethsemane, the Franciscan Custody has completed the excavation of a fourth-century church. The same organization is carrying out excavations near the second-century synagogue at Tell Hum (possibly Capernaum), the work being conducted by Père Orfali.

The University Museum of Philadelphia is preparing to begin work at Beisan under Dr. Fisher; and the sites of Megiddo and Samaria have been reserved for the Universities of Chicago and Harvard respectively.

The old-established École Biblique founded in 1890 by Père Leclercq is now recognized by the French Académie as the French School of Archaeology in Palestine. The American School of Oriental Studies, of which Dr. Albright is now Director, has joined with the newly-established British School of Archaeology in the organization of a common library. These three institutions are working in close collaboration, and the buildings are at three minutes distance only.

A new feature of intellectual life in Palestine is the organization of the Palestine Oriental Society, which has now begun its second year and attracts to its meetings all those interested in archaeological and historical problems. The British School, which was founded in 1919 and began work in 1920, has made a gratifying start. Its active work is conceived under three main heads—Studies, Expeditions, and Records. The first comprises facilities and guidance for workers, particularly in the Library. The second, while taking advantage of current excavations, will tend rather to systematic exploration of special areas or groups of monuments, including caves and tombs. The third involves the development and upkeep of an organized register of all archaeological material of or relating to Palestine, to be classified in such a way as to be readily useful to students of the future. This work forms a central feature of the programme of the

School, in which all its workers and a growing number of volunteers elsewhere collaborate. Exchanges are being arranged with other working archaeological centres, and copies of the registers will ultimately be available in England, France, and America.

### *Reviews*

*Rogalands Kulturhistorie—Skrifter utgitt av Stavanger Museum: Rogalands Stenalder.* Av HELGE GJESSING. Stavanger, 1920. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 181, with 62 plates and map.

That a provincial museum should publish an elaborate local survey of neolithic remains is a remarkable achievement, but still more surprising is it to find that these antiquities, collected in a district not so large as Norfolk and Suffolk, fall into their places in a scheme much in advance of anything outside Scandinavia, and continually confirmed or adjusted by means of fresh discoveries.

Rogaland, the district in question, has Stavanger for its centre and extends along the coast of south-west Norway approximately from Haugesund to Sogndal, including the narrow strip known as Jæderen. Geologists have made good use of the evidence for alternate risings and sinkings of the coast, and the main periods are already established, as certain types are shown to occur at levels that can be connected with the sea-shore at various periods. But the coast of Rogaland did not shift more than about 30 ft. vertically—much less than Kristiania fjord—and is too steep to give much assistance in the matter of chronology.

The earliest relics are bone harpoons with barbs along one side, and bone points with flint flakes set in a groove along the side, both types being dated elsewhere before the Shell-mound period, which is more fully represented by the kitchen-midden axe of flint and the greenstone celt of Nøstvet type. The population then depended on fishing and hunting, and came originally from the east, the Nøstvet centre being near Kristiania. From time to time new forms were introduced in the same direction, such as the pointed-butt and pointed oval section, the Vespestad and its derivative the Westland type of celt, also the practice of shaping greenstone by pecking or bruising. It is now held that the broad-butt celt marks a stage in the evolution of this pointed-butt into the thin-butt of the dolmen celt; and the presence of the last-named in Rogaland shows outside influence, this time exerted from the south or megalithic area, where agriculture had already started. The thick-butt type from the passage-graves and the broad-edged celt of the Cist period follow naturally in their turn, completing the neolithic sequence of celts.

The author contests the view that the neolithic culture of Westland (approximately that part of Norway west of the meridian six deg. east of Greenwich) came from the north and was of Arctic-Baltic origin; nor in his opinion do Jæderen parallels to East Swedish and Finnish



types prove an invasion from that direction. Isolated objects might have come south by way of barter, but Trondhjem is his southern limit for the Arctic culture on the west coast. In that case the population of Rogaland remained intact throughout the Stone Age, but it was not till southern influence reached its maximum in the Cist period that the district became the richest in Norway. The plates of daggers, flint crescents, perforated axes, and other late forms bear witness to close contact with the higher civilization of Denmark.

Many of the specimens are photographically reproduced in two views, and thus alone can their features be appreciated by those unable to handle them. Many, however, are presented only in one view, and once again it must be remarked that while photographs are expensive to reproduce, sketches would not only be adequate, but would omit accidental and disturbing marks that the camera perversely emphasizes. In the present case it might be urged on the other hand that every object should be identifiable in an inventory, while diagrams are best in the description of types. The present volume amply serves both purposes, and will perhaps evoke the spirit of emulation.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

*The Household Account Book of Sarah Fell of Swarthmoor Hall.*  
 Edited by NORMAN PENNEY, F.S.A. Cambridge University  
 Press, 1920.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xxxii + 597. £2. 2s.

To students whose acquaintance with the Account Book of Sarah Fell has hitherto been limited to extracts, not always accurate, this volume, printed *verbatim et literatim* from the original, is very welcome. Apart from the light that is thrown upon George Fox in these accounts kept by his step-daughter, we have here a vivid picture of domestic and estate economy in a middle-class North Lancashire establishment towards the end of the seventeenth century. Records of this type are not uncommon: they may be found to-day in many north-country houses, though for the most part destroyed or scattered on the breaking up of an estate or change of ownership. In this instance, the original manuscript was recovered from a grocer's shop in Lancaster early in the last century, and is now safely housed in the Library of the Society of Friends at Bishopsgate.

Accounts, as a rule, are dull reading; but these have been admirably edited by Mr. Norman Penney who, with his skilled helpers, has made the dry bones live and clothed them with illuminative detail. The title selected for this volume belittles the scope of the accounts, which deal mostly with matters apart from the 'household', such as farm labour, shipping ventures, fines for delinquency. Mr. Brownbill's Introduction is a valuable contribution. After a brief survey of the passing of the old order in Furness and the consequent rise of minor families to prominence, he gives such facts as are known about this branch of the Fell clan, and deals fully with the period (1673-78) covered by the accounts, which are discussed in detail. We only wish that Mr. Brownbill had added a summary of the accounts as a whole: it would perhaps have accentuated the grave shortage of money at



this period and the extent to which the community was dependent upon temporary loans among neighbours.

The 'Note' on the part played by women in those days is less happily conceived and lacks both local colour and perspective. A household, run by three sisters with the aid of 'our man' and at most two maids, can scarcely be described as a 'large establishment'; and to suggest that 'the wages of the household and farm servants do not appear in these accounts' impugns the whole character of this book, in which the wage of every employed person is scrupulously set down and even the sale of half a cabbage recorded. There is nothing in the accounts to support Miss Clark's statement that women were paid at a higher rate for 'mowing corn and shearing sheep'. Corn is not *mown* in Lancashire and the meadow grass was mown by men. It was corn and 'bigge' that were sheared by women—not sheep. To assert that in 1673 'scarcely any roads existed in England' and 'wheel traffic was probably unknown in the Swarthmoor district' is unwise in face of the items for repair of cart wheels in the accounts. The main roads of the district may not have been fit for motor traffic, but the by-roads and lanes leading to moorland farms were no worse when George Fox surveyed them from the top of Pendle Hill than they are to-day, and many that then existed have long since disappeared. Inaccuracies such as these detract from the value of an otherwise useful note.

The accounts themselves take up 510 pages, of which some 120 odd are blank: a waste of paper in these days of high prices. Then follow 74 pages of notes, most of them of exceptional interest and value. The Index is not so complete as could be wished.

J. W. R. PARKER.

*Liber Feodorum. The Book of Fees, commonly called Testa de Nevill, reformed from the earliest MSS.* By the Deputy Keeper of the Records. Part i, A.D. 1198-1242. 10½ × 7. Pp. xxxviii + 636. Obtainable at H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2. 21s. net.

In 1807 the Old Record Commission published an edition of the *Testa de Nevill* which has been described by Dr. J. H. Round as 'at once the hunting ground and the despair of the topographer and the student of genealogy'. The editor of this new edition, Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, is more caustic, the work has 'notorious faults', and 'bristles with error and confusion throughout'. With this adverse criticism all students who have used the old *Testa*, and tried in vain to get any satisfactory information from it, will cordially agree.

The two volumes, from which the 1807 edition was printed, are now shown to have been compiled in 1302 for the purpose of levying an aid for the marriage of the eldest daughter of Edward I; and in order to help the officers of the Exchequer, a considerable number of original returns and other documents were transcribed in book form for convenience of reference. The entries were arranged under counties, or pairs of counties when there was a joint sheriff, and this rearrangement of the original material proved a veritable pitfall for the transcriber.

Two characteristic instances of this are noted in the preface to the present edition. The scribe copied an eyre roll relating to Yorkshire Lincolnshire, and Lancashire consecutively, heading each page with the words *Com' Ebor'*; after completing the transcript he discovered his error and endeavoured to correct it by altering the headings, but nevertheless, the matter relating to Lincolnshire and Lancashire remains imbedded in the section relating to Yorkshire. The other difficulty was where returns were made, not under counties, but under honours extending over several counties. 'If such a return were cut up and distributed, its unity was destroyed, and the connexion between the separated parts obscured; if the whole return were placed under the county that contained the *caput* of the honour, the lands that lay in other counties were misplaced. No uniform method was devised to deal with such difficulties.'

In the present edition the old arrangement has wisely been departed from; the text has been taken from the original documents where extant, and others which were not included in the two volumes of transcripts. We thus get as far as possible a series of returns, arranged in chronological order, beginning with the aid or tallage of 1198. A special introduction is prefixed to each section, explaining the origin and nature of its contents, and the grounds for assigning its date. The experts responsible for them seem to have exhausted every available source of information in order to narrow the possible limits of date, and the care and research displayed in the effort are worthy of the highest praise.

Sir Henry gives an interesting explanation of the curious name by which the two original volumes were known. 'The officers of the medieval Exchequer were wont to mark particular collections of records with symbols as well as with verbal inscriptions. . . . At least five of the receptacles for records in the Treasury of the Exchequer bore drawings of human heads. King Edward was represented wearing a crown, the Archbishop of Canterbury wearing a mitre, and John le Latimer with a triple head, befitting an interpreter. In view of these facts, it seems likely that the receptacle for certain early documents relating to knight's fees, serjeanties, and the like, bore the drawing of a head, the head of Nevill.' *Testa*, of course, is good low Latin for a head, whence the French *tête*; the particular Nevill thus immortalized has not been identified.

The caution given on p. xx, that the Book of Fees is a collection of evidences, and not of itself a record, is wise and timely; nevertheless it seems probable that in most cases the original returns, from which the book was compiled, would be accepted as matters of record. The value of the present edition (for the old edition had little or none) is well summed up on p. xxi,—'to the student of tenures it is of the first importance; to the genealogist and topographer it is equally indispensable, and those interested in these subjects will need no incitement to consult it.' To which we may add that the students aforesaid will accord their hearty thanks to Sir Henry and his able assistants for reducing the chaos of 1807 to an intelligible and useful shape.

W. PALEY BAILDON.

*The Historic Names of the Streets and Lanes of Oxford intra Muros.*

By H. E. SALTER, with a Map and Preface by ROBERT BRIDGES.

8 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; pp. 26. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Salter's name attached to this little brochure is such high guarantee for the absolute accuracy of the evidence contained in it, of the ancient names of Oxford's streets, that criticism is at once excluded, and if the authorities decide to carry out the modest suggestions for the restoration of certain historic names, they will have behind their action the full weight of Mr. Salter's unrivalled knowledge of the topography of the city. This knowledge, acquired by untiring research, enables him to correct Anthony Wood on many points. Yet no one would, we venture to think, have welcomed Mr. Salter's proposed restorations more warmly than Wood himself. Both uphold the name Cat Street, but while Mr. Salter condemns the new-fangled propriety which altered it to St. Catherine Street (and also we imagine the fine-flavoured Hell to the sickly St. Helen's Passage), we find Wood inveighing against a false antiquarianism, when he records that in 1670 a paper was affixed to the maypole at the top of Cat Street to the effect that 'that street should as antiently be called Gratian Street, which is false'.

Remarkable is the absence of any stable names for some of the chief arteries of traffic. Mr. Salter notes that the High and Cornmarket Streets are sometimes spoken of as Eastgate and Northgate Streets, but even in the seventeenth century they are as commonly described as high streets with such explanatory additions as the High Street leading to Balliol College in the case of Broad Street.

Such ponderous nomenclature can hardly have been possible in ordinary life, and one may suspect that the titles Eastgate and Northgate Streets and Canditch were the common names. The same is probably true of the short length from Ship Street to Broad Street, which as late as 1664 is described as the way leading through the Turl.

Of other names mentioned in the book, Bullock's Lane occurs in a lease of 1659; New Inn Hall Lane (we prefer 'Seven deadly Sins') in a will of 1677; and Somenor's Lane (now Ship Street) was still in legal use in the seventeenth century.

It would be interesting to know why, if, as Mr. Salter shows, Alfred Street has a history that can be traced back to 1220, in one Christ Church lease between 1655 and 1670 it is described as 'the New Lane, now Beare Lane'.

We are more than glad to see a plea for the restoration of Bocardo Lane. So interesting a name should certainly not be allowed to perish. Besides, the present title St. Michael's Street is both incorrect and superfluous. The purpose of this little book will surely find very wide support from all lovers of Oxford.

E. T. LEEDS.

*Ertog og Øre: den gamle norske vegt*, av A. W. Brøgger (Videnskaps-selskapets Skrifter, II. Hist.-filos. Klasse, 1921, no. 3). Kristiania, 1921; pp. 112; 58 figs. and 2 plates.

This treatise on early metrology is dedicated by Dr. Brøgger to Sophus Müller, of Copenhagen, Hon. F.S.A., who reached the age of

seventy-five on 24th May. It deals mainly with the *Ertog* and *Øre* of Norway, but touches incidentally on finds in neighbouring countries, including Great Britain and Ireland. The old Norse weight-system was as follows: 1 mark = 8 ører = 24 ertogar = 240 penninger; and the author's principal aim is to fix the values of these denominations and so link up the system with others in the ancient world. The mark was about  $6\frac{3}{4}$  oz. Troy; and an examination of many weights yields an average of 26.8 grams (413 grains or 17 dwt. 5 gr. or 0.86 oz. Troy) for the øre (derived from *aureus*). In the fourth and fifth centuries gold in the form of collars, armlets, coils, etc., evidently served also as currency, and the weights show that they were based on the Roman pound (327.45 grams) of 12 ører, not on the mark of 8 ører, which was pre-eminently the silver system. The division of 1 ertog into 10 penninger is found to go back to the fifth century; and in the Viking period the ertog (about 7.9 grams) becomes more important than the øre, the symbol for which on the weights is a triskele. Another symbol, a triangular stamp enclosing three dots, is taken to indicate three scrupula of 0.973 gram, the unit being about 2.9 grams, as indicated by the two weights figured on p. 75 (to which there are incorrect references on p. 74). This unit is found in the set of coin-weights from Gilton, Kent, described in *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, p. 23.

The interesting series found at Island Bridge, near Dublin (not Ballyholme as stated on p. 77), dates from the early ninth century and contains two weights approximately of øre value. Another set from Colonsay on the west coast of Scotland is a century later, and includes a reduced øre of 25.81 grams. A parallel to fig. 36 (disc weight with embossed bronze cap) might have been quoted from Mildenhall (*V. C. H. Suffolk*, i, 345), but its value has no obvious relation to the øre, though it is four times no. 4 in the Irish set, being 3,810 grains = 247.4 grams, only 30 grains short of 8 oz. Troy.

Cheese-shaped weights of the late Viking period contrast with the disc weights both in shape and standard, being based on a lighter øre, ranging between 24 and 22 grams. These are followed by weights in the form of brass horses; and the royal mark in 1286 weighed about 211.3 grams, in 1529 about 211.9 grams.

A select bibliography gives a measure of the author's industry in research, and a sequel dealing with the international relations indicated by the weight-system of Norway is bound to throw light on the archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon period. Such friendly co-operation is assured of a warm welcome in England.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

## Periodical Literature

*Archaeologia*, vol. 70, contains papers on the Wardrobe and Household Accounts of Bogo de Clare, 1284-6, by Mr. M. S. Giuseppi; on a set of Elizabethan heraldic roundels in the British Museum, by Mr. Ralph Griffin and Mr. Mill Stephenson; on two forfeitures in the year of Agincourt, the more important being that of Henry, Lord Scrope of Masham, by Mr. C. L. Kingsford; on the British Museum excavations at Abu Shahrein in Mesopotamia in 1918, by Mr. R. Campbell Thompson; on Sumerian Origins and Racial Characteristics, by Professor Langdon; on Paris Garden and the Bear-baiting by Mr. C. L. Kingsford; on the excavations at Hal Tarxien, Malta, third report, by Professor T. Zammit; and on the Dolmens and Megalithic Tombs of Spain and Portugal, by Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds.

*The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. 32, the last volume which will be published as its place is now taken by this Journal, contains the following papers: Report as Local Secretary for Hampshire, recording two palaeolithic implements from Dunbridge, by Mr. W. Dale; a holy-water stoup or mortar from St. Bartholomew the Great, by Mr. E. A. Webb; the chronology of flint daggers, by Mr. Reginald Smith; excavations at El-Mukayyar, Abu Shahrein, and El 'Obeid in Mesopotamia, by Dr. H. R. Hall; an Anglo-Saxon carving recently discovered at Winchester, by Mr. O. M. Dalton; a detail from the mosaic pavement at Umm Jerar, Palestine, by Mr. Dalton; a sculptured marble slab from northern Mesopotamia, also by Mr. Dalton; the Breadalbane brooch, by Sir Hercules Read and Mr. Reginald Smith; the ancient manor house of the bishopric of Winchester at Esher, by Rev. J. K. Floyer; Report as Local Secretary for Sussex, recording the discovery of an unusual palaeolithic implement and an unfinished neolith at West Chiltington, by Mr. R. Garraway Rice; some Bronze Age and other antiquities, by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford; two bronze bracelets belonging to the Royal Institution of Cornwall, by Mr. Reginald Smith; the excavations at Fostât, by Mr. Somers Clarke; a bamboo staff of dignity of the seventeenth century, by Right Rev. Bishop Browne; the 'Devil's Ninepins' at Ipsden, a stone circle erected at the beginning of the nineteenth century, by Mr. H. G. W. d'Almaine; a gold ring, probably of the Anglo-Saxon period, from Meaux Abbey, by Mr. H. Clifford Smith; cups and other objects in turned wood, also by Mr. Clifford Smith; some English alabaster tables, by Dr. W. L. Hildburgh; an English bronze processional cross and other examples of medieval metal-work, by Dr. Hildburgh; worked quartzites from Caddington and Gaddesden Row, by Mr. R. L. Sherlock; the seal of Harold's College of Waltham Holy Cross, by Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair; some arrow-heads from the battlefield of Marathon, by Mr. E. J. Forsdyke; the Presidential Address, on Archaeology and War, by Sir Hercules Read; Silchester and its relations to the pre-Roman civilization of Gaul, by Lt.-Col. Karslake;



the heraldry of Cyprus, by Mr. G. E. Jeffery; Elizabethan Madrigals, by Dr. E. H. Fellowes; head of a military effigy in Peterborough Museum, by Professor F. P. Barnard.

*The Archaeological Journal*, vol. 74, contains the following articles: The Norman school and the beginnings of Gothic architecture: two octopartite vaults; Montivilliers and Canterbury, by Mr. John Bilson; the first castle of William de Warrenne, by Mr. Hadrian Allcroft; the evidence of Saxon Land Charters on the ancient road system of Britain, by Dr. G. B. Grundy; some further examples of English medieval alabaster tables, by Dr. Philip Nelson; an enamel of the Carolingian period from Venice, by Mr. H. P. Mitchell; a purbeck marble effigy of an abbot of Ramsey of the thirteenth century, by Dr. Philip Nelson; the Perjury at Bayeux, by Mr. W. R. Lethaby; and notes on colleges of secular canons in England, by Mr. Hamilton Thompson.

*The Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, new series, vol. 26, contains papers by Mr. C. E. Keyser on the architecture of the churches of Brigstock and Stanion, Northants; by Mr. Philip Laver on the Roman wall of Colchester; by Mr. G. C. Druce on the medieval Bestiaries and their influence on ecclesiastical decorative art; by Prebendary Clark-Maxwell on the abbey of Lilleshall; and by Dr. de Gray Birch on giants, old and new. There is also a fully-illustrated account of the Association's meeting at Shrewsbury in July 1920.

*The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, vol. 50, part 2, contains amongst communications dealing with ethnology and physical anthropology, a paper on the implement-bearing deposits of Taungs and Tiger Kloof in the Cape Province of South Africa, by Rev. Neville Jones.

*The English Historical Review*, vol. 36, July 1921, contains the following articles: the dating of the early Pipe Rolls, by Dr. J. H. Round; the 'De arte venandi cum avibus' of the Emperor Frederick II, by Dr. C. H. Haskins; Writs of Assistance, 1558-1700, by Mr. E. R. Adair and Miss F. M. Greir Evans; the London West India interest in the eighteenth century, by Miss Lillian M. Penson; a list of original Papal Bulls and Briefs in the Department of MSS., British Museum, by Mr. H. Idris Bell; the beginnings of Cambridge University, by Rev. H. E. Salter; an 'attracted' script, by Miss G. R. Cole-Baker; Englishmen at Wittenberg in the sixteenth century, by Mr. Preserved Smith.

*The Genealogist*, vol. 37, part 4, contains papers on the De Clares of Clare in Suffolk (earls of Gloucester) and the De Cleres of Ormesby and Stokesby in Norfolk, by Mr. Walter Rye; a continuation of Mr. William Carter's paper on the early Crewe pedigree; on Campbell, earl of Loudoun, by Mr. H. Campbell; extracts (continued) from a seventeenth-century note-book, by Mr. K. W. Murray; the 18th part of Mr. H. O. Aspinall's study of the Aspinwall and Aspinall families of Lancashire; marriage licenses of Salisbury, by Canon E. R. Nevill and Mr. R. Boucher; and on marriage settlements by Mr. G. W. Watson. The part also contains further instalments of the index to marriages from *The Gentleman's Magazine*, by Mr. E. A. Fry; and of



the Hampton Court, Hampton Wick, and Hampton-on-Thames Wills and Administrations, edited by Mr. H. T. McEleney.

*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 5th series, vol. 1, nos. 1 and 2, contains papers by Mr. E. S. G. Robinson on Greek coins from the Dardanelles; by Mr. E. Rogers on some new Seleucid copper types; by Mr. E. S. G. Robinson on Aspeisas, satrap of Susiana; by the late Mr. F. W. Hasluck on the Levantine Coinage; by Mr. L. Woosnam on two place-names on the Anglo-Saxon coins; by Mr. L. M. Hewlett on a gold coin of the Black Prince of the Figeac mint; by Mr. L. A. Lawrence on a second specimen of the Crown of the Rose; by Mr. H. Symonds on the Irish silver coinages of Edward IV; by Mr. E. Bernays on a rare penny struck about 1346 at Arlon, Belgium; and by Mr. A. R. S. Kennedy on the medals of Christ with Hebrew inscriptions. In the *Miscellanea* Mr. H. Mattingley records a find of Roman denarii near Nuneaton, and Professor Barnard describes some unrecorded tokens.

*The Library*, new series, vol. 2, no. 1, contains papers on Samuel Pepys's Spanish books, by Mr. Stephen Gaselee; on the reappearance of the texts of the Classics, by Professor A. C. Clark; and on the initial letters and factotums used by John Franckton, printer in Dublin 1600-18, by Mr. E. R. McC. Dix.

*The Transactions of the Bibliographical Society*, vol. 15, contains the following papers: The family letters of Oliver Goldsmith, by Sir Ernest Clarke; John Rastell, printer, lawyer, venturer, dramatist, and controversialist, by Mr. A. W. Reed; the writings of Sir James Ware and the forgeries of Robert Ware, by Mr. Philip Wilson; Scottish bookbinding, armorial and artistic, by Mr. E. G. Duff; the small house and its amenities in the architectural handbooks of 1749-1827, by Mrs. K. A. Esdaile; the regulation of the book trade before the Proclamation of 1538, by Mr. A. W. Reed; and on the Hand List of Scientific MSS. in the British Isles dating from before the sixteenth century by Mrs. D. W. Singer.

*Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, vol. 22, contains the following papers: The Augustinian Friary in Cambridge and the History of its Site, by Dr. D. H. S. Cranage and Dr. H. P. Stokes; College accounts of John Botwright, Master of Corpus Christi 1443-74, by Dr. E. C. Pearce; the ruined mill or round church of the Norsemen at Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A., compared with the round church at Cambridge and others in Europe, by Dr. F. J. Allen; notes on Horseheath schools and other village schools in Cambridgeshire, by Miss C. E. Parsons; and a report on the objects of antiquarian interest found in the coprolite diggings during 1917 and 1918 by Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Porter.

*Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*, vol. 41, contains the following papers dealing with archaeological subjects: Dorset volunteers during the French wars, 1793-1814, by Mr. H. Symonds; Sandsfoot castle, Weymouth, by Mr. W. C. Norman; some old inns of Wimborne, by Dr. E. Kaye le Fleming; a glimpse of Weymouth and the war, 1802-3, by Rev. W. O. Cockcraft; and Tudor houses in Dorset and the contemporary life within

them, by Mr. Vere Oliver. The volume also contains a general index to the first forty-one volumes of the Proceedings.

*The Essex Review*, vol. 30, July 1921, contains a continuation of the transcripts of the accounts of the ministers of St. Osyth's priory; a second supplement of the Rev. E. Gepp's contribution to an Essex dialect dictionary; Rogues of the Epping road, dealing with highwaymen, by Mr. W. C. Reedy; an article on Killigrews, a moated house between Chelmsford and Ingatestone, by Mr. G. W. Saunders; and sources for lists of Essex clergy, under the Long Parliament and Commonwealth, by Rev. Dr. Harold Smith.

*Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*, vol. 9, part 1, contains the following papers of archaeological interest: Some notes on the manor of East Tytherley, by Mrs. Suckling; the Winchester college bells and belfries, by Mr. Herbert Chitty; church goods in Hampshire, A. D. 1549, transcribed by Mr. T. Craib, with additional notes by Mr. J. Hautenville Cope (continued from vol. 8); New Forest round barrows which do not conform to either of the three standard types, by Mr. H. Kidner. Among the shorter notes are an account of an interment of the Bronze Age found at Dogmersfield, by Mr. W. Dale; on earthworks near Basingstoke, by Messrs. J. R. Ellaway and G. W. Willis; some heraldic notes, by Mrs. Cope; and an account of the discovery of a Bronze Age site at Shorwell, Isle of Wight.

*Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, new series, vol. 4, part 3, contains papers on surviving City houses built after the Great Fire, by Mr. W. G. Bell; on the Strand in the seventeenth century: its river front, by Mr. W. H. Godfrey; and on the worshipful company of Grocers, by Mr. R. V. Somers-Smith.

*Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. 21, part 1, contains the following papers: The manorial history of Little Ellingham, by Mr. J. C. Tingey; an additional note on the Paston brass at Paston, recording the fact that the two inscriptions are palimpsest, by Mr. Mill Stephenson; church plate in Norfolk: Deanery of Holt, by Mr. J. H. F. Walter; notes on three palimpsest brasses recently discovered in Norfolk, by Mr. H. O. Clark; Tudor ceiling at no. 22 St. Giles Street, Norwich, by Mr. E. H. Buckingham; King John's sword (King's Lynn), by Mr. Holcombe Ingleby; recent discoveries in Norwich and Thetford (chiefly of Romano-British and medieval pottery), by Mr. W. G. Clarke; the earliest roll of household accounts in the Muniment Room at Hunstanton for the second year of Edward III [1328], by Rev. G. H. Holley; literature relating to Norfolk Archaeology and kindred subjects, 1916-20, by Mr. G. A. Stephen.

*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 3rd series, vol. 9, contains the following papers: an interleaved copy of Lilly's *Merlini Anglici Ephemeris* with a diary of Major John Sanderson from January to December 1648 written on the interleaves, by Mrs. Wynne-Jones; a list of clerks of the peace for Northumberland, by Mr. J. C. Hodgson; minor historians and topographical writers of Northumberland, by Mr. J. C. Hodgson; a list of the abbots of Alnwick, by Mr. A. M. Oliver; Hilton castle, by Rev. E. J. Taylor; ruined Northumbrian churches, by Mr. J. W. Fawcett, being the

substance of a MS. compiled by Rev. T. Randal about 1770; calendar of the Coleman Deeds relating to Durham and Northumberland in the Newcastle Public Library; a bronze dish (?grasset) found near Otterham; the township of Spittle, by Mr. J. C. Hodgson; chantries in Northumberland, from Randal's MS., by Mr. J. W. Fawcett; Heron estates and Wark tenants, by Mr. J. C. Hodgson; enclosure awards, co. Durham, by Mr. E. Wooller; distribution of the Papists' horses within the county of Northumberland 1688-90; discoveries in the Pummer colliery, near Barnsley, Yorks., by Mr. T. Ball; two Roman altars from Chester-le-Street; seal of Dr. John Cradock, arch-deacon of Northumberland, 1604, by Mr. F. E. Macfadyen; Lords Lieutenant of Northumberland, by Dr. F. W. Dendy; traces of the Keltic pantheon found during the Corbridge excavations, by Lt.-Col. Spain; Reynold Gideon Bouyer, sometime archdeacon of Northumberland, by Mr. J. C. Hodgson; two MS. account books of household and farm expenses 1749-64, by Mr. J. Oswald; an early military effigy in St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, by Mr. R. C. Clephan; title to the tithes of Fowberry, Northumberland; correspondence of the late Dr. Greenwell on the subject of the Neville screen in Durham cathedral; a Newcastle silver kettle, by Mr. W. H. Knowles; Vicars of Ponteland, by Mr. H. M. Wood; effigies in St. Mary's church, Stamfordham, by Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair; the sculptured reredos, Stamfordham church, by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson; Bambro' church and Nostell priory, a MS. by the late Rev. James Raine; the will of a Jacobite refugee, by Mr. J. C. Hodgson; knitting sheaths, by Mrs. Willans; the well in the castle keep, Newcastle; early schools in Northumberland, by Mr. J. W. Fawcett; ceiling in Mitford House, Morpeth; Roman coins from Chester-le-Street, by Rev. A. D. E. Titcombe; deeds relating to Durham county, by Mr. William Brown; a pilgrimage to the Roman wall.

*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, vol. 33, contains the concluding part of Mr. Mill Stephenson's list of monumental brasses in the county; and papers by Sir Henry Lambert on Banstead in the middle of the eighteenth century; by Mr. H. E. Malden on notes on some farms in Capel; by the President, Lord Onslow, on local war records; by Mr. R. L. Atkinson on manuscript maps of Surrey, with a list of known examples in the Public Record Office; and by Mr. P. M. Johnston on Well House Farm, Banstead.

*The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, vol. 41, June 1921, contains a calendar by the Rev. A. W. Stote of MSS. belonging to the Wiltshire Society, relating to the manors of Bradford and Westwood, and papers on Roman Wanborough, by Mr. A. D. Passmore; and on the Anglo-Saxon bounds of Bedwyn and Burge, by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford.

*Publications of the Thoresby Society*, vol. 26, part 1, contains papers on the Old Hall, Wade Lane, Leeds, and the Jackson family; on Birstall, Gomersal, and Heckmondwike, a genealogical paper, by Mr. W. T. Lancaster; a continuation of the transcripts of inscriptions on the tombstones in the churchyard of Leeds Parish church; on Ellis of Kiddal; a continuation of extracts from the *Leeds Mercury*, 1737-42; on the Denison family and on the Old Hall, Burmantofts.

Vol. 27, part 1, of the same publication, contains a further instalment of *Testamenta Leodiensia*, 1553-60.

*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. 26, part 2, contains the following papers: Ancient heraldry in the deanery of Harthill, by Rev. C. V. Collier and Rev. H. Lawrence; seventeenth-century plaster work in the parish of Halifax, by Mr. H. P. Kendall; and a further instalment, continued from vol. 24, of the late Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on Yorkshire churches made towards the middle of the last century. Among the notes is the record of a polished neolithic celt found at Harrogate in 1905, but not hitherto published.

*The Scottish Historical Review*, vol. 18, no. 4, contains the following papers: Mr. Robert Kirk's Note-book, 'a miscelany of occurring thoughts on various occasions', by Dr. David Baird Smith; the Appin Murder 1752: cost of the execution, by Dr. W. B. Blaikie; a seventeenth-century deal in corn, by Sir Bruce Seton; the earl of Arran and Queen Mary, by Professor R. K. Hannay; and an old Scottish handicraft industry (hand knitting) in the north of Scotland, by Miss Isabel F. Grant.

*The History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. 24, part 2, contains the anniversary address by the President, Mr. J. H. Craw, on early types of burial in Berwickshire, with a list of Bronze Age burials in the county; notes on Jedburgh abbey, by Mr. John Ferguson; an old Roxburgh charter (to the abbey of Dryburgh, c 1338), by Very Rev. D. Paul; and Berwick-upon-Tweed typography, a supplementary list, by Mr. J. L. Hilson.

*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 7th series, vol. 1, part 1, June 1921, contains papers on some problems of prehistoric chronology in Wales, by Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler; an interim report on the excavations at Segontium, by Mr. A. G. K. Hayter; on the Scandinavian settlement of Cardiff, by Dr. D. R. Paterson; a continuation of Mr. Harold Hughes's paper on early Christian decorative art in Anglesey; and a report of the investigation of Pen y Gaer, near Llangollen, by a Committee of the Ruabon and District Field Club. Among the miscellaneous notes are the record of the discovery of a socketed celt on Garth mountain, Llangollen; of the identification of the old burial ground of the Society of Friends in Llanyre, Radnorshire; and of the discovery of a cist with neolithic human remains on the Black Mountains.

*Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society*, part 38, contains, among a mass of short notes of immediate local interest, the following papers: Answers to the several articles delivered to the minister and churchwardens of Llanfynydd, 1789, by Mr. G. E. Evans; survey of the Crown manor of Mab Utryt in 1650, by Mr. A. W. Matthews; Llanfihangel uch Gwili chapel, 1792, by Mr. G. E. Evans; a description of the exhibition in the National Museum illustrating prehistoric Wales; notes on Whitland abbey; Carmarthenshire pre-segments (1), by Mr. G. E. Evans; the letters of Rev. Griffith Jones to Madam Bevan; and porcelain plaques made at Llanelly.

*The 46th Annual Bulletin of the Société Fersiaise* contains the following papers: on the career of Edward de Carteret, 1519?-1601, by Mr. R. R. Lemprière; a continuation of the list of Avocats de la

cour royale; a transcript from the State papers Domestic of James I of Sir John Peyton's book of disbursements upon the castles of Jersey; notes on the early constitutional history of the Channel Islands, by Col. T. W. M. de Guérin; a description of a comparative series of flint implements from the valley and plateau lands of the Somme, in the Society's museum, by Captain J. D. Hill; and the blazon or written description of the arms of the Lords and Keepers of the Isles and of the Governors of Jersey, by Major N. V. L. Rybot.

*Bulletin Archéologique*, 1919, part 2, contains the following reports and communications: An armorial pendant with the arms of Châtillon-Dampierre, by M. G. Poulain; on the discovery of a neolithic station at Loex, Haute-Savoie, by M. S. Reinach; on recent discoveries in the cathedral of Reims, by Canon Chartraire; on a stone cross at Semond, Côte-d'Or, by M. F. Daguin; on a Merovingian carving in the museum at Évreux and a sculpture in the apse of the church of St. Étienne-de-Vauvray, by M. L. Coutil; on a bas-relief in the museum at Amiens representing a miracle of St. Nicholas, by M. Max Prinnet; on the excavations in Tunis in 1918, by M. Merlin; on inscriptions from Algeria, by M. Gsell, and on *Saeculum frugiferum*, by the same author; on Christian inscriptions at Mdaourouch, by M. Monceaux; on three Roman inscriptions discovered at Madaure, by M. Gsell; on potters' stamps, by Father Delattre; on a liturgical comb found at Bône, by M. Damichel; on the excavations in Morocco, by M. Chatelain; on M. Novak's discoveries at Mahdia and Sfax, by M. Merlin; on Roman inscriptions from Algeria, by M. Carcopino; report on the excavations in Algeria, by M. A. Ballu; on Roman antiquities from Tamgout d'Azarga, by M. Carcopino; statuettes and reliefs in terra-cotta discovered at Carthage, by M. Merlin; the Punic cemetery at Sidi-Yahia, near Ferryville, and a note on a Gnostic intaglio, by the same author; the round temples dedicated to Saturn in Roman Africa and their probable origin, by M. J. Toutain; an inscribed Punic lamp, by M. E. Vassel: the 'allée couverte' of Bois Couturier on the hill of Cléry-en-Vexin, by MM. L. Plancouard and H. R. Branchu; small lead wheels and their persistence in Gaul, by M. G. Chenet; discoveries in the ancient enclosure of Mont Afrique, by M. A. Blanchet; the excavations at Pèbre, Var, by Abbé Chaillan; a Gallo-Roman funerary stele with an inscription of the Carolingian period in the church at Molinot, Côte-d'Or, by M. Perrault-Dabot; the martyrdom of St. Denis, by M. L. Maître; the church of St. Martin at Moissac, by M. J. Momméja; capitals in Roman buildings, by M. J. Formigé; a studio tradition of the Van Eycks, by Comte P. Durrieu; on the picture of the carrying of the Cross at Anjou, by Canon Urseau.

*Revue Archéologique*, 5th series, vol. 13, April-June 1921. The chief articles in this number are an account of the excavations at Curtea de Arghes in Roumania, by M. G. I. Bratianu; on a collection of ostraca dealing with the 'Thiasos', a body charged with the burial of the sacred ibis and falcon, at Ombos, by M. Henri Sottas; a continuation of M. André Joubin's article on the archaeology of Mediterranean Languedoc; on Irish petroglyphs, by the Abbé Breuil; and on the ram of Baal-Hammon, by M. E. Vassel.



*Bulletin monumental*, vol. 80, parts 1 and 2, contains the following articles: the architecture of French Burgundy under Robert the Pious (988-1031), by Vicomte Pierre de Truchis; Burgundian Romanesque bell-towers, by M. Marcel Aubert; barrel vaults and groined vaults without transverse ribs, by M. E. Lèfevre-Pontalis; vaults 'en chaînette', by M. J. Formigé; the abbey church of Fontgombault, by M. L. Demenais; the head of a twelfth-century statue discovered in the church of St. Rémi, Reims, by M. H. Deneux.

*Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, November-December 1920, contains the following papers: a mosaic with inscription discovered at Tipasa, by M. E. Albertini; the pulpit in the Grand Mosque at Algiers, by M. G. Marçais; the royal Persian 'Paradeisos', at Sidon, by M. Clermont-Ganneau; the Osirian Ennead, by M. G. Jéquier; Graciosa, a forgotten Portuguese town in Morocco, by Comte H. de Castries; and a military diploma from Corsica, by M. R. Cagnat.

*Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie*, 4th series, vol. ix. The whole volume of 579 pages consists of a treatise by the Vicomte A. de Calonne, Président d'Honneur of the Society, on Agricultural Life under the *ancien régime* in the north of France.

*Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*, vol. 32, contains papers by Canon O. Bled on the relics of St. Omer and of St. Bertin; by M. A. Carpentier on the church at Isbergues, a record based on the parochial accounts and archives; by M. Justin de Pas on the sergeants à verge of the municipality of St. Omer; and on the urban militia and constables of St. Omer by the same author.

*Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*, part 255, vol. 13, contains a note on the discovery of twelfth-century deniers at St. Omer, by M. C. de Pas; on the fire at the convent of the Cordeliers at St. Omer in the fourteenth century, by M. M. Lanselle; a revolutionary fête at Tatinghem, by the same author; and on the origin of the castellary of St. Omer, by M. J. de Pas, being a review of M. Blommaert's *Les Châtelains de Flandre*.

*Annales de l'Académie royale d'archéologie de Belgique*, vol. 68, parts 1 and 2, contain a study by M. G. Willemsen on the organization of the Cloth Trade at Bruges, Ghent, and Malines in the middle of the sixteenth century; and papers on the retable at Haekendover, by Canon R. Maere; and on the miraculous in the Haekendover legend, illustrated by this retable, by M. Emile H. van Heurck.

Parts 3 and 4 of the same publication contain the concluding portion of M. Willemsen's article on the Cloth Trade; and papers on the castle of Vilvorde, by M. Armand de Behault de Dornon; on the chapel of St. Anne at Auderghem, by M. Victor Tahon; and on the return of Van Eyck's picture of the mystic Lamb in 1815 after its capture by the French.

*L'Anthropologie*, tome xxx, nos. 5-6. The place of honour is given to a paper on the oldest industry of St. Acheul, by M. Vayson, who has acquired the collection of the late Professor Commont and endeavours to improve upon the conclusions drawn from it by that lamented specialist. Besides figures in the text it is illustrated by no less than sixteen plates, but the text goes into details that obscure the



main issue; and his view that 'gloss' is due to use does not meet the case in England. M. de Morgan furnishes interesting notes on a mining hammer-head of American type from the Caucasus; a curiously-hafted Swiss celt; and spatulate flints from Elam, perhaps allied to those from Abu Shahrein. An analysis of the earliest decorative art of Denmark is topical enough, but Dr. Sophus Müller's explanation of the dotted lines seems preferable to the remote connexion suggested with the Cave art of Spain, by way of Mas d'Azil. In a summary of M. Hubert's paper on sexagesimal numeration in the Bronze Age, mention is made of a water-clock of British type from Nimrûd, and the system is attributed to Mesopotamia. The Hindus divided the day by this means into sixty hours of twenty-four minutes each. MM. Gaden and Verneau make an important contribution to African prehistory in describing neolithic sites and burials in the neighbourhood of Lake Chad.

Tome xxxi. nos. 1-2, of the same review contains yet another explanation of the symbols of Gavrinis, this time on the Bertillon system. Professor Stockis of Liège quotes the pre-Columbian rock-carving on Lake Kejimikoojik, Canada, in support of his view that the 'multiple arch' and other designs are nothing but enlargements of finger-prints, as seen for example on pottery of the dolmen period; and two pages of parallels are supplied. The same idea seems to have struck Alexandre Bertrand and Abel Maître in the early days of prehistoric study. M. de Morgan continues his prehistoric notes and deals with the Stone Age of Somaliland, illustrating several specimens collected by Captain Seton-Kerr and adding parallels from Egypt. Were better drawings of stone implements ever made? A chariot burial of Hallstatt date in the Jura is of interest; and a full account is expected from the Abbé Breuil of a rock-shelter of Le Moustier date about 280 yds. east of Forbes Quarry, Gibraltar. The review of a paper by Gudmund Schütte in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* (October 1920) gives colour to the theory that some at least of the Scandinavian rock-carvings and cup-markings represent the principal constellations. The suggestion is not altogether new, and Sir Edward Brabrook brought Dr. Baudouin's interpretation before this Society in 1918 (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xxx, 97).

*Fornvännen: Meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien* (Stockholm 1921), Häft 1-2. The main lines of artistic development in the north during what was our Anglo-Saxon period have already been laid down and its various stages approximately dated; but there is still debate on minor points. One of these is dealt with by Nils Åberg, who traces a connexion between Salin's Style III and the Jellinge style of the tenth century, minimizing the effect of the Carolingian Renaissance. Dr. Shetelig, on the other hand, makes the ninth century a time of transition: new elements were incorporated from classical art, and there was a break (as again about 1000-1050) in the development of Teutonic animal ornament. Illustrations from Russia and Ireland show the scope of this inquiry, and a later chapter is contributed by Bernhard Salin, who describes an openwork gilt vane bearing a remarkable resemblance in style and even minute detail to the small panel found under Winchester

cathedral and published in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xxiii, 398. Both are in the Ringerike style, though animal forms are more obvious in the vane, which is dated about 1050. There are certainly Irish or Anglo-Saxon features in this style, and further discoveries will be welcomed on both sides of the North Sea. When did the Swedes reach Finland? Gunnar Ekholm passes in review some recent contributions to this perennial controversy, and concludes that the Indo-Germanic ancestors of the Swedes reached Finland about the same time that they reached Sweden—a date for which is hazarded in the *Journal* of last April. Incidentally we are reminded that the single-graves of Jutland, generally placed early in the Passage-grave period, actually begin in the Dolmen period, and indicate a fresh invasion from the south. Sune Lindqvist continues his examination of the funeral rites described in the Ynglinga Saga; and another paper on royal graves takes the reader into the Middle Ages. Altogether a number of great value in its bearing on British archaeology.

*Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, vol. 17, parts 10, 11, and 12, contains, amongst shorter notices, the following communications: a hoard of Roman coins found at Fornacete in Vico Pisano, by Sgr. A. Minto; new discoveries in the Tarquinian necropolis at Corneto-Tarquinii, by Sgr. G. Cultrera; new discoveries in the city and suburbs of Rome, by Sgr. E. Gatti; various antiquities discovered at Lannoio, by Sgr. A. Galletti; the discovery of a tomb of the Hellenistic Age at Oria, by Sgr. G. Bendinelli; and on a Roman inscription of the Augustan Age from Fordongianus, Sardinia, by Sgr. A. Tarambelli. Professor Paolo Orsi contributes many articles on recent discoveries in Sicily, amongst which may be mentioned those on Siculan burials near Syracuse, a new inscription from the caves of St. Nicholas at Buscemi, a bronze statuette of Athena from Camarina; a village, cemetery, and mines of the aeneolithic age near Canicarao, Ragusa; a mosaic with a representation of the Labyrinth found at Taormina; and a fine fragment of a statue of Nike from Tindari.

*The American Journal of Archaeology*, vol. 25, no. 1, contains papers on a cylix in the style of Duris, by Mr. D. M. Robinson; on Dynamic Symmetry, a criticism of Mr. Hambidge's book with the same title, by Mr. Rhys Carpenter; on Roman cooking utensils in the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, by Miss C. G. Harcum; and on transformations of the Classic pediment in Romanesque architecture, by Mr. L. B. Holland.

Vol. 25, no. 2, of the same *Journal* contains articles on two vases from Sardis, by Mr. G. H. Chase; on the original plan of the Erechtheum, by Mr. C. H. Weller; on Attic building accounts: iv. the Statue of Athena Promachus, by Mr. W. B. Dinsmoor; and on a group of Roman Imperial portraits at Corinth: i. Augustus, by Mr. E. H. Swift.

## *Bibliography*

Books only are included. Those marked \* are in the Library of the  
Society of Antiquaries.

### **Art.**

- \*Histoire de l'Art depuis les premiers temps chrétiens jusqu'à nos jours: tome vi:  
L'art en Europe au xvii<sup>e</sup> siècle, première partie. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 506. Paris:  
Armand Colin. 50 francs.
- \*Umělecko-Průmyslové Museum obchodní a živnostenské komory v Praze.  
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ments. By Stanley Casson, with a section upon the terra-cottas by Dorothy  
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### **History and Topography.**

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York Society. Vol. 27.
- \*Our Clapham Forefathers, being a list of Inscriptions from the Tombs, Monuments,  
and Head-stones of the old Parish Churchyard, with notes and an index of  
names, compiled by the Rev. T. C. Dale, B.A. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 4. Pp. 119. Clapham.

- Ancient Cotswold Churches. By Ulric Daubeney.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 233. Cheltenham: Burrow. 25s.
- Feet of Fines, Cumberland, extracted by Col. J. P. Steel. 2 vols.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. v + 19; iv + 64. Author. 10s.
- \*Feet of Fines for Essex. Vol. ii, part ii.  $9 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 33-64. Colchester: Essex Archaeological Society.
- \*Abstracts of Wills relating to Walthamstow, co. Essex (1335-1559). By George S. Fry.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ . Pp. vi + 44. Walthamstow Antiquarian Society Official Publication, No. 9.
- \*A guide to some original manuscript sources of British and Colonial family and political history: the Association Oath Rolls of 1696. By Wallace Gandy.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . n.p. Author: 77 Red Lion Street, W.C. 1. 2s.
- The Norse discoveries of America. The Wineland Sagas. Translated and discussed by G. M. Gathorne-Hardy.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ . Pp. 304. Clarendon Press. 14s.
- \*Survey of London. Vol. vii. The Parish of Chelsea (part iii): the Old Church, Chelsea. By Walter H. Godfrey.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ . Pp. xvi + 92, with 88 plates. London County Council. 21s.
- \*List of Manuscripts formerly owned by Dr. John Dee, with preface and identifications by M. R. James.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ . Pp. 40. Supplement to the Bibliographical Society's Transactions, No. 1.
- \*Registers of the Church of Le Carre and Berwick Street. Edited by William Minet and Susan Minet. Publications of the Huguenot Society. Vol. 25.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. x + 58.
- \*The Historic Names of the Streets and Lanes of Oxford *intra muros*. By H. E. Salter; with a Map and a Preface by Robert Bridges.  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 26. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 3s. 6d.
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- \*Epigraphia Birmanica, being Lithic and other inscriptions of Burma. Vol. 2, part I. The Talaing Plaques of the Ananda Teet. By Chas. Duroiselle. 11 x 9. Pp. xvi + 210. Archaeological Survey of Burma. Rangoon. Rs. 3.
- Mediterranean Archaeology.**
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- Prehistoric Archaeology.**
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- \*Prehistory. A study of early cultures in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin. By M. C. Burkitt.  $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7$ . Pp. xx + 438. Cambridge University Press. 35s.
- \*A remarkable flint implement from Selsey Bill. By Sir Ray Lankester. Rep. Proc. Roy. Soc., B., Vol. 92.  $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 162-8.
- \*The excavation of two tumuli on Brightwell Heath, Suffolk. By J. Reid Moir. Rep. Journal of Ipswich and District Field Club.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 14.
- \*Ancient Earthworks in the Bournemouth District. By Heywood Sumner. Rep. Trans. Bournemouth Nat. Sci. Soc.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 20.
- The New Stone Age in Northern Europe. By J. M. Tyler.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. xviii + 310. Bell. 18s.
- \*Earthworks in the Bournemouth District south of the River Stour. By W. G. Wallace. Rep. Trans. Bournemouth Nat. Sci. Soc.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 4.
- Religion.**
- \*Vices and Virtues, being a soul's confession of its Sins, with Reason's description of the Virtues. A middle-English dialogue of about 1200 A.D. Edited by Ferd. Holthausen, Ph.D. Part II, Notes and Glossary.  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 153-268. Milford: for the Early English Text Society. 12s.
- \*The Donet. By Reginald Pecock, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph and Chichester, now first edited from MS. Bodl. 916 and collated with The Poore Mennis Myrrour (British Museum, Addl. 37788), by Elsie Vaughan Hitchcock.  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xxxii + 271. Milford: for the Early English Text Society. 35s.

### *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*

*Thursday, 26th May 1921.* Mr. C. L. Kingsford, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Dr. Eric Gardner and Captain George Harry Higson were admitted Fellows.

The Chairman announced that the President had appointed the Rev. Edward Earle Dorling to be a Vice-President of the Society.

Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., read notes on the following exhibits: a hoard of flint celts from Bexley Heath, exhibited by Mr. A. A. Hankey, and a hoard of flint celts from Whitlingham, near Norwich, exhibited by Mr. R. Colman, which will be published in *Archaeologia*; two gold crescents and a celt from Cornwall belonging to the Royal Institution of Cornwall; a bronze model shield of the Early Iron Age from Hod Hill, exhibited by Mrs. Ward; a stone mould for making jewellery, from the Roman wall, exhibited by Mr. F. G. Simpson; a stone trial-piece of the Viking period from Scotland, exhibited by Captain G. P. Crowden; and a bone trial-piece of the Viking period, exhibited by Mrs. Allen Sturge. These exhibits will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

*Thursday, 2nd June 1921.* Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Frank Halliday Cheetham was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. Ralph Griffin, Secretary, exhibited book stamps of Charles I, as Duke of York, of Sir Edward Dering, and of George Wilmer of Stratford-le-Bow.

The Master of St. John's College, Cambridge (Dr. Scott, F.S.A.), exhibited an achievement of the arms of Raven of Elworth Hall.

Rev. H. F. Westlake, F.S.A., exhibited a supposed 'cymbalum' from Westminster Abbey.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society: Professor Frederick Gymer Parsons, Rear-Admiral Boyle Somerville, C.M.G., R.N., Mr. Sidney Herbert Williams, Dr. William Mortlake Palmer, Mr. Osbert Guy Stanhope Crawford, Mr. Athro Charles Knight, Mr. John Gibson, Major-General Bertram Reveley Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Captain Philip Bertram Murray Allan, Mr. Louis Ambler, Captain William Herbert Murray, and Mr. William Francis Stratford Dugdale.

*Thursday, 9th June 1921.* Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Major-General Mitford, Captain P. B. M. Allan, Mr. A. C. Knight, and Professor F. G. Parsons were admitted Fellows.

Major G. W. Kindersley read a paper on recent discoveries of Roman remains at Welwyn, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mr. William Whiting read a paper on recent excavations at Ospringe, which will be printed in *Archaeologia Cantiana*.

Miss Westlake exhibited, in pursuance of the request of her late father, Mr. N. H. J. Westlake, F.S.A., a panel of glass with the arms of Filmer of East Sutton.

Mr. H. G. W. d'Almaine exhibited a Romano-British cinerary urn of the first century found near Abingdon.

*Thursday, 16th June 1921.* Sir Martin Conway, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Rear-Admiral Somerville and Mr. Louis Ambler were admitted Fellows.

Sir Rider Haggard exhibited a gold ring from a Peruvian grave.

Mr. W. R. Lethaby, F.S.A., read a paper on the Cotton Genesis and on some gold glasses in the British Museum.

Rev. H. A. Raynes exhibited, through Mr. W. H. Quarrell, F.S.A., two alms-dishes dated 1518 and 1655 from the church of St. Mary Woolnoth.

*Thursday, 23rd June 1921.* Mr. C. L. Kingsford, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Lady Evans for her gift of a bound volume of the 6 in. Ordnance Survey of Hertfordshire with annotations by the late Sir John Evans.

Mr. S. H. Williams and Mr. W. F. S. Dugdale were admitted Fellows.

The list of Local Secretaries recommended by the Council for appointment for the quadrennial period 1921-5 was approved and adopted.

Lt.-Col. W. Hawley, F.S.A., read a second report on the excavations at Stonehenge, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

The ordinary meetings of the Society were then adjourned until 23rd November 1921.



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